FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MEHMET SHEHU MEETS GREEK AGRICULTURAL MINISTER

AU051355 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received Athanasios Kanellopoulos, minister of agriculture of the Republic of Greece, on 5 August. Taking part in the meeting were Foreign Minister Nesti Nase; Agricultural Minister Themie Thomai and Deputy Minister of Agriculture Spiro Lengo. Also taking part was Kostandinos Politis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

HAXHI LLESHI GREETS NEW IRANIAN PRESIDENT

AU051917 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Haxhi LLeshi, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Mohammad Ali Raja'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On the occasion of your election to the high post of president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I send you best wishes on behalf of the People's Assembly Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and myself. The Albanian people have saluted the Iranian people's resolute struggle to defend the revolution's victories from intervention and plots by the imperialist superpowers and reaction against your country's freedom and independence. I take advantage of the occasion to express the wish that friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples and countries will continue to develop.

ULQINAKU NOTES BETTER SUPPLY OF CONSUMER GOODS

AU051338 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Esma Ulqinaku, minister of food and light industry: "To Better Fulfill the People's Needs With Mass Consumer Goods"]

[Excerpts] The production of mass consumer goods has continually increased and great successes have been achieved in this field because of the party's correct Marxist-Leninist course for the country's socialist industrialization. Domestic goods fulfill about 85 percent of the people's needs. This 5-year plan anticipates even more outstandings results in this vital economic branch. The draft directives for the Eighth AWP Congress anticipate that light industry production will increase by 37-39 percent in 1985 compared to 1980, and food industry production will increase by 20-22 percent.

The intensive development of production will be the general characteristic of this 5-year plan. About 60 percent of the production increase will be gained through the rational utilization of existing capacities, and 40 percent will be accounted for through new projects. About 54 percent of the production growth will be gained through the increase of labor productivity. These tasks are not general and undirected. They are embodied in the saving of labor time.

Realizing these tasks requires, more than ever, discovering and utilizing domestic reserves with lower costs. Thrifty use of raw materials is especially required because they account for about 80-82 percent of production costs. Good initiatives for introducing mathematical methods in cutting raw materials should be further deepened not only for textiles, galvanized iron and leather, but for all materials in all enterprises. Preventing technological waste in glass and procelain factories and increasing the range of production through processing agricultural raw materials are also great reserves for lowering costs and increasing profit.

The aim of the Seventh 5-Year Plan beginning this year is to secure a radical change in the structure of the quality, quantity and range of mass consumer goods to better fulfill workers' increasing needs as well as to increase exports. This is tied, among other things, to raising the creative imagination in ministries and the base for increasing variety, models and designs, and for radically improving the quality of products in order to supply the people with more attractive, sturdy and less expensive products. This requires valuable proposals for specialization in production.

The achievements of this 6-month period are a good base for securing the necessary change in the structure of mass consumer goods. Thus, worthwhile steps have been taken in extending and using synthetic fabrics in the textile industry. Production will increase 2.4 times this year compared with 1980, while textile products with mixed cotton-synthetic material will increase 37.5 times in 1985.

Last year, 250 new models and articles were put on the market. During this 6-month period, about 100 new articles and 295 new models have been added to the market.

These important tasks set for the light and food industry should become major objectives in the discussions by brigades, sections, enterprises, departments, institutes and directorates of ministries. We should better follow the progressive example and produce many more products of higher quality with good variety and lower costs.

ZHIVKOV ARRIVES IN USSR ON 'BRIEF VACATION'

AU061805 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has arrived in the Soviet Union on a brief vacation.

AIRLINE COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SFRY

AU061400 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 6 Aug (BTA)--Today Mr Dimitur Dimitrov, director general of the "Balkan" Bulgarian Civil Aviation and Mr Vladimir Kovacevic, director general of the Yugoslav National Avio [airline] Company, signed an agreement here on joint exploitation of the regular lines.

The agreement will create conditions for further deepening and expansion of cooperation in the sphere of mutual services of passenger and cargo planes along the longer lines of the two Avio companies. The results in that respect along the Yugoslav lines to the United States and Australia and along the 'Balkan" lines to Nigeria and Angola have so far been good. This form of cooperation is a great reserve drawing from which economic results can be improved, which means that it should be further explored and exploited.

The agreement provides for the search of a decision to open seasonal lines linking the Bulgarian seacoast with Dubrovnik for the transportation of tourists of third countries and for such linking Varna with Belgrade or Burgas with Belgrade for the transportation of Yugoslav citizens.

In 1980 there were 940,000 Yugoslav holidaymakers in Bulgaria. Three times a week the "Balkan" Bulgarian Civil Aviation has Sofia-Belgrade flights. Contacts with the Yugoslav travel agencies of "Centroturist", "Kvarner Turist", "Putnik" and "Caravana" are to be further expanded.

YORDANOV MEETS NORWEGIAN SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTER

AU061718 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received a Norwegian health delegation led by Arne Nilsen, minister of social affairs. Radoy Popivanov, minister of national health, also attended the friendly talks.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES SELF-SUFFICIENCY SYSTEM

AU052018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers' Commission for Self-Sufficiency chaired by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was held today. Concrete measures for fully implementing the system for achieving the self-sufficiency of the people in basic economic products were discussed. The work performed so far was positively assessed. The tasks connected with meeting the consumption standards in the conurbation systems in 1981 were outlined, and the establishment of conditions for fully implementing the self-sufficiency system up to the end of 1983 were also discussed.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL SEA TRANSPORT CONFERENCE--Sofia, 30 Jul (BTA)--Mr Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber for Commerce and Industry [BCCI], told a BTA representative that an international conference on the matters of sea transportation of bulk and tap cargo is to be held here, November 9th through 13th, 1981. This international event is organized by the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Lloyds Corporation-London. [Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 30 Jul 81 AU]

NEW PHASE IN POLISH SOLIDARITY DEVELOPMENTS SCORED

'Preparing a Power Takeover'

LD061504 Prague CTK in English 1149 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug (CETEKA correspondent)--Undoubtedly, the struggle for political power continues in Poland, and an irresponsible trend, which is dangerous for the independent existence of Poland, prevails in the "Solidarity leadership", the paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote today.

"Solidarity" officials have always stuck to the rule that social peace poses the greatest danger for them, and therefore they decided to implement new methods of confrontation. With the aim of directing Poland to the right, they strive to weaken the government, and behind the backs of the trade unionists, they are preparing a power takeover, the paper stressed.

"Solidarity" has not practically joined the process of economic restoration, and its officials give proofs of quite contrary activities, the paper said.

Poland has been dragged into new confrontations. Protest actions now take place in the streets. But why are several people so sure that the state authorities will not resort to more decisive measures to prevent a threat to socialism and independent life in Poland, the article asked.

Perhaps shuch hopes were raised by a resolution of the U.S. House of Representatives saying that the United States could not be indifferent to any tougher steps. It is an example of unprecedented interference in the internal affairs of Poland, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stressed.

Poland has debts especially to the West. If the West wants the debts repaid, it should be theoretically interested in resuming order in Poland. Escalation of tension through similar resolutions can clearly be understood as a play for higher stakes than the repayment of [words indistinct] Undoubtedly, socialism is at stake, the [words indistinct]

On Brink of 'Social Conflict'

LD061748 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The latest events show that Poland is further than ever before from political and economic stabilization. [Words indistinct] the demonstration in Warsaw when buses and trucks jammed the center of the city, the Solidarity leadership yesterday staged another 2-hour strike in the Warsaw region. On the pretext of the temporary cuts in meat rations, the Walesa trade unions are starting a new offensive which is to prepare the ground for its political aims. By staging provocations in Warsaw and other cities, the Solidarity is trying to discredit the state organs and the Polish United Workers Party.

Poland evidently stands on the threshold of a new crisis situation. What now matters is that the Polish communists and all supporters of socialism in the country should unite their forces and uncompromisingly reject these efforts which are leading to the destruction of People's Poland and taking the country to the brink of a social conflict with immense consequences.

Government 'Statement' Cited

LD070810 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Warsaw correspondent Frantisek Sojka dispatch--recorded]

[Text] A further round of talks took place in Warsaw yesterday between the leadership of Solidarity and Deputy Premier Rakowski which was broken off unilaterally shortly after midnight in an arrogant and insulting manner by the Solidarity leadership.

A statement which the Polish News Agency has been authorized to issue says that the government [words indistinct] by the conduct of the leaders of the KKP, [National Consultative Commission] [words indistinct] and declares that the full responsibility for the further course of events rests with Solidarity and its representative bodies. During the talks the government side repeatedly expressed its willingness to reach a compromise, but there are limits to concessions which Solidarity has deliberately overstepped with the evident intention of triggering confrontation.

The behavior of the Solidarity representatives is an example of irresponsibility and of a deliberate action against the national, state and social interests of all [word indistinct] Poles. The further organization of street demonstrations and especially of strikes can only complicate overcoming the crisis or even make it altogether impossible. [Word indistinct] The aggressive and arrogant behavior toward the representatives of the Polish Government deserves the (?strongest) condemnation. The government, as in the past, has stated its readiness to engage in discussion with all trade union organizations on the basis of partnership and broad cooperation, but it is guided above all by the [word indistinct] interests of the Polish state as well as by the common good of all citizens. The government cannot yield to dictates. It has at its disposal [word indistinct] means to protect the population and it is determined to prevent the organization of (?adventurist) actions and threats to the stability of the state.

In conclusion the statement stresses that the talks had been suspended by the unilateral decision of Solidarity.

New Phase in Power Struggle

AU061305 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Aug 81 p 7

[Article by Warsaw correspondent Jan Lipavsky: "Growing Tension in Poland; Grave Situation in Warsaw Persists"]

[Text] Traffic at the intersection of Marszalkowski Boulevard and Jerozolimski Avenue in Warsaw continues to be blocked by a line of buses and trucks, which sport slogans such as A Hungry Nation Can Eat Its Government.... At the same time J. Kulaj, leader of the so-called "Rural Solidarity," claimed on Polish television Monday night: "The situation in foodstuffs is not that critical in Poland. It is true that there are problems with meat but there is an abundance of other products."

Is this demagogy? Well, it is more likely a naive self-defense against mounting public criticism of this organization. TRYBUNA LUDU summed it up as follows: "So far there has not been a single decision of Rural Solidarity that would attempt to meet the deepening problems in foodstuffs. And we all remember the declarations pronounced by the leadership of this organization.... There will be a plenty of everything, as soon as you register us."

To tell the truth, the shortage of foodstuffs is probably not that bad, at least for those who have established themselves in the aforementioned streets of Warsaw and clamor that they are starving. Everyone observing them sees how superbly they are being supplied with food and how well-fed they are. They even have baskets full of fruit and tomatoes. And as for their lunches and dinners, they have them prepared at the nearby Metropol Hotel.

"Its a pleasure to strike," we heard a Warsaw citizen say, "when you even get the full 'missed' wages for loafing...."

Because the demonstrators are obviously not overly sure of the support of all Warsaw citizens and fear that they might be dispersed, they have surrounded themselves with "guards" wearing work helmets on their heads. Besides, within the range of several hundred meters from the lined-up vehicles one can see men with walkie-talkies. They are in permanent contact among themselves and with the headquarters of the Mazowsze "Solidarity."

On Tuesday the line-up of cars and buses resembled a field camp. There is even a first aid station and a press center. On the side there are two flatbed trucks, which form some sort of a platform on which the agitators from "Solidarity" can practice in front of microphones.

At 1800 hours an improvised meeting was held there, which was addressed by some "Solidarity" historian who was not at all ashamed to "reform" the history of People's Poland and the results of World War II. He questioned the political foundations of the Polish People's Republic and its ties of alliance. And he was slinging mud at the PZPR from all sides. He who did not yet know the face of counterrevolution in Poland or was looking for it "in vain," saw it with his own eyes on Tuesday 4 August precisely in downtown Warsaw.

These are hours of great, tense waiting. People are asking--who will budge? The government or "Solidarity"? Will the public security organs let the convoy drive up to the [buildings of the] party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, as it wishes?

Things are surfacing which show the actual purpose and objective of the whole political provocation. Leaflets have appeared on the windows of cars and buses that are blocking traffic which demand "freedom for the functionaries of the democratic opposition" (that means freedom for people from Moczulski's antisocialist group).

And in the evening a leaflet was posted announcing that the so-called committees for the defense of the prisoners of conscience decided at their congress on 20 July that on 17-22 August a so-called star-shaped march will be held--with points of departure in Olsztyn, Bydgoszcz, Lublin, Kielce, Zdunska Wola, Konin and Torun with Warsaw as the destination, where a petition will be submitted to the Sejm demanding the immediate release of Moczulski and his companions.

The weekly PLOMIENIE has published a speech by the representative of "Solidarity's" extreme wing, Walentynowicz in the Cora textile factory in Warsaw. Walentynowicz criticized Walesa for having "acquiesced in the march negotiations with the government in concessions even though KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] did not want it." She reproached Walesa for being too soft. Therefore, Walesa now evidently wants to regain the recognition of the "hawks" and the gentlemen from KOR. On Monday late in the afternoon he told the demonstrators: "We will not back away at any price. This time we count on the government having to back away." He added: "It is possible to ask whether society is not heading for confrontation, be it only unconsciously. However, one cannot suspect our National Consultative Commission of this...."

This was received by the journalists with mixed feelings and grave apprehension because the Mazowsze "Solidarity" is sending, with the National Consultative Commission's blessings, telex messages to all parts of the country asking for "mass support" for the political provocation it organized downtown in Poland's capital. The Mazowsze "Solidarity" itself insists on a 2-hour strike, which it threatens to stage on 5 August if the government fails to back away, does not let the convoy take the route submitted by "Solidarity" and does not retract the changes in meat rations. The strike is planned as a psychological preparation for aggressive new actions against the party and the government with the aim of discrediting them as much as possible, besmirching them in the eyes of the public and, thereby, freeing the way for "Solidarity" to achieve its actual political goals.

These goals have been discussed by TRYBUNA LUDU, which shows--on the basis of "Solidarity" adviser Assistant Professor J. Milewski's statements--the tactics and strategy of this organization in its struggle for power, its gradual transformation into a political party. Even the name of the party that is to be born out of "Solidarity" has already seen the light of day--Polish Labor Party.

There is no doubt that the political confrontations organized recently by "Solidarity" leaders in various Polish localities, including Warsaw, are designed to accelerate this process. The slogans that have appeared in the so-called hunger march in Lodz, calling openly for a general uprising and grossly attacking the party and the government, lawful organs of people's power, testify that with its street demonstrations "Solidarity" has entered a new phase--prepared and coordinated in advance--of its struggle for power.

TWO FRG CITIZENS EXPELLED BY SECURITY CORPS

AU061203 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Prague, 4 Aug (CTK)--Rudolf Englisch and Rudolf Grill, FRG citizens, were expelled from the CSSR territory on Tuesday by the Czechoslovak security bodies. The two men abused their tourist stay in Czechoslovakia for assembling material of a tendentiously distorted nature and with an antisocialist orientation, with the intentin of using this material abroad to damage the CSSR's interests.

In view of the genuine regret [ucinna litost] shown, no penal proceedings have been initiated against them.

URBAN HOLDS STEEL MILL TALKS WITH NIGERIAN LEADER

LD061436 Prague CTK in English 1154 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Prague, 6 Aug (CTK)--Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban had talks here on Thursday with Nigerian Minister of Steel Industry Malam Mama Ali Makele.

They discussed especially the supply of a billet mill with a capacity of 790,000 to 1 million tons a year for a steel complex in Ajaokuta in Nigeria.

The Ajaokuta steel complex is being built with the assistance of the Soviet foreign trade corporation Tyazhpromeksport, which is its main supplier.

The complex will have the capacity of 5 million tons of steel a year and will be the biggest metallurgical works in equatorial Africa.

The value of Czechoslovak supplies for this complex exceeds 500 million crowns.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW SWEDISH AMBASSADOR SKOGLUND

LD061452 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Today in Prague Castle Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received Karl Olof Martin Skoglund, ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden to Czechoslovakia, in connection with the start of his tour of duty.

In the course of the reception it was noted that Czechoslovak-Swedish relations can further successfully develop in the interest of the people of the two countries, including in spheres of shared interest. This is in keeping with the principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the pursuit of detente and the preservation of peace in the world.

COOPERATION DISCUSSED AT BREZHNEV-HONECKER MEETING

AU070730 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial article: "A Meeting of Great Importance"]

[Text] A fine tradition for many years, this summer, too, a meeting took place on the Crimea between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR are deepening more and more. They are truly internationalist relations of a new type that only socialism makes possible. A meeting of the leading personalities is nothing unusual given such a state of our relations but this meeting is of paramount importance and scope because what is involved here is the entirety of our common policy, fundamental problems and future-oriented prospects. This year's talks have acquired particular importance in many respects because of the current world political situation.

The two leading comrades who are heading our parties and states have met each other as friends, in keeping with the relations between our peoples. The meeting in the Crimea took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and was marked by complete mutual understanding.

The most recent congresses of our two parties, the CPSU and the SED, took place only a few months ago. Their decisions opened up new horizons for further developing the comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR.

The 5-year plan period for which the party congresses have issued the pertinent directives, and which began this year, will be marked by a substantial expansion of production cooperation. The program for specialization and cooperation until 1990 will be consistently implemented. Even today there exist altogether 129 agreements on scientific-technical and economic cooperation between our two countries. They are an expression of the community which most positively affects the growth and efficiency of the national economy.

This applies first and foremost to those branches that determine scientific-technical progress. We must assess this very positively because, as is well known, our economic strategy for the eighties involves decisively enhancing the effectiveness of labor and utilizing the latest findings of science and technology. As the press release about the meeting emphasizes particular attention will be devoted to joint work for the development of microelectronics and the construction of robots. Mutual deliveries in this field have particularly expanded since a government agreement on cooperation in the field of microelectronics was concluded between our two countries in 1977.

There is a mutual give and talk despite the different size and potential of the two sides. Both peoples will benefit. The Soviet Union will render technical assistance to the GDR in building nuclear and thermal power plants and other enterprises. The GDR will participate in modernizing Soviet light industry and the foodstuffs industry. It will participate in building gas lines and other projects on Soviet territory which are of great importance for satisfying the economic needs of the socialist community countries.

For the GDR, the Soviet Union is and remains the most important trade partner. The USSR's share in the GDR's overall foreign trade volume will total 40 percent in 1985. In turn, the GDR will be the USSR's largest foreign trade partner in the new 5-year plan period as well. This is an expression of the close interrelation of our national economies.

The good development of bilateral relations between the USSR and the GDR constitutes an important contribution to consolidating the socialist community of states. The two leaders stated explicitly that our states will continue to help strengthen the collective institutions of the socialist countries. These are in particular the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA.

As is well known, great efforts are being made by the imperialist side to wreck the close relations linking the fraternal countries. As was formulated at the meeting on the Crimea, such attempts will be resolutely repulsed.

At a time when the imperialist forces are exacerbating international tension, Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker resolutely come out in favor of overcoming such an exacerbation of the situation and of achieving an accomodation in international relations. This is what they call a central foreign policy task.

Europe has played a particular role in the detente process initiated in the early seventies. In view of the exacerbated confrontation in the world, why should the initiative for alleviating the political climate not proceed from Europe once more? The two participants in the discussion upheld the view that Europe is capable of doing this again today.

West Europe's flooding with weapons from across the ocean and the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles, in accordance with the Brussels NATO decision of December 1979, conflict with the interests of the countries concerned and do not serve their security at all. What is it that Europe needs? Not enhancement of the level of military confrontation and hence of the danger of war. Europe needs a limitation and reduction of the arms race, arms of any type, particularly in the nuclear weapons sphere. Europe needs to develop mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation. This is our position which was also expressed on the Crimea and, as is well known, this view of the situation is widespread among all European peoples.

Any search for generally acceptable solutions in the field of disarmament is now being blocked by Washington. Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker expressed the hope that the United States would abandon this practice and finally recognize the need for serious and businesslike negotiations with the Soviet Union about limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

It is precisely in the current complicated situation that an extensive international exchange and brisk political contacts between the statesmen of countries with different social systems are particularly valuable and necessary. This is the opinion of both participants in the discussion.

It was clearly expressed at the CPSU and SED party congresses and reaffirmed by both sides on the Crimea: we are in solidarity with the peoples' struggle for freedom and independence. We resolutely denounce all phenomena of imperialist and hegemonist policy. Thus our two states are resolutely supporting Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which are exposed to gross pressure from the United States and China. The approximation between Beijing and Washington, with respect to the military also, conflicts with the interests of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the entire world.

World peace, its consolidation and security is the most important thing in international policy. A vast comprehensive peace program for the eighties was submitted at the 26th CPSU Congress. The 10th SED Congress fully and entirely supported it. The USSR and GDR, it is stated in the press release, together with their allies and all responsible political and social forces will consistently work in the spirit of this peace program to make commonsense and justice triumph in international affairs.

Our indestructible fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union constitutes a stable basis for our people's security and successes. This has been our experience for decades, and this also applies to the future. This is also evinced by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 7 October 1975 which is being implemented in every respect.

Thus the report on the meeting on the Crimea was received with great satisfaction in our country. The GDR citizens know that something good has always resulted from these meetings: joint progress, either with respect to domestic tasks or foreign policy. The meeting on the Crimea is of great importance, meaningful and future-oriented. It will produce good results for our two countries, for the cause of peace and socialism.

SOLIDARITY BLAMED FOR 'CRITICAL' POLISH SITUATION

AU061917 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Aug 81 p 5

[Commentary by Horst Ifflaender: "New Actions of 'Solidarnosc' Aggravate Tensions in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw -With a worsening economic and supply situation as the background, antisocialist forces have made the crisis in Poland even more critical during the past 48 hours. On Monday hundreds of buses, trucks and garbage collectors blocked the Marszalkowska-Aleje Jerozolimskie crossing in the center of the Polish capital at the instigation of 'Solidarity'. Traffic was even largely paralyzed yesterday, Tuesday.

"Solidarity" leader Walesa said about this open confrontation that is a "reply" to the government and militia, because the convoy of vehicles organized by "Solidarity" was not allowed to continue on to the PZPR Central Committee building and to the government residence. He literally said: "We want 100 percent success. The militia must clear the way." The blockade is to continue until Wednesday morning when a 2-hour "warning strike" will start. It is obvious that the antisocialist forces are shifting their actions more and more to public squares and streets in order to intensify the existing unrest and provoke the national organs.

On Tuesday "Solidarity" temporarily paralyzed the production of the enterprises of Czestochowa Voivodship. Since Tuesday there has been a "strike readiness" in Piotrkow Trubunalski Voivodship. Appeals from the authorities of the PZPR committees to remain reasonable, since such actions would not in the least improve the food supply, went unheard.

There are many indications that the country is further from a stabilization of the situation than ever before. In the first 6 months of 1981, industrial production declined by another 12.5 percent. Representatives of the government call the supply situation "very difficult, even fatal." It is said that the goods on the food ration cards are only partially supplied and that new rations for detergents and cigarettes are being introduced. In a demagogic and provocative manner, "Solidarity" leaders are taking advantage of this situation. In doing so, they go so far as to maintain that the government is holding back food supplies. In this manner, the population is to be incited to "protest actions."

On Monday the branch trade unions stressed in a declaration that with such "protest action" like the one in Warsaw, the supply situation cannot be improved. By such machinations the people will not get one kilogram of meat more. Moreover, one has to ask oneself, as is stressed in talks, where the gasoline for the bus and truck action in Warsaw comes from, since due to the gasoline shortage entire bus routes had been discontinued

According to PAP, the PZPR Central Committee has been convened for next Saturday. The plenum will discuss topical problems and measures against the worsening socioeconomic situation as well as the activity of the party after the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

More on Protests in Poland

LD062326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1942 GMT 6 Aug 81

["Further Provocations by 'Solidarity'"--ADN Headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug (ADN)--The Polish news agency PAP reported on Thursday evening that strikes and other actions organized by "Solidarity" are continuing in many parts of Poland. In Kielce, for instance, a 2-hour strike has been staged. In Przemysl a provocative street demonstration has taken place. A strike had been called for Friday in the Slask-Dabrowski region.

The PAP report adds that the branch miners' union, in a statement by its Presidium, declared that notwithstanding the fact that tensions have risen to the limit of what is tolerable, "Solidarity" is causing more and more chaos in the country's economic life. Such provocative actions do not solve the present economic difficulties but, on the contrary, deepens them still further. "In our view, only good work can get us going again."

According to PAP, the plenary meeting of the PZPR Central Committee scheduled for this weekend has been postponed until 11 August.

YOUTH HANDED OVER TO WEST BERLIN AUTHORITIES

AU061320 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 4 August 1981 16-year old Karl-Heinz Mueller was handed over to the authorities of the Berlin (West) Senat [municipal council]. The boy had been apprehended on 2 August 1981 in the D 342 transit train at the GDR border crossing station of Marienborn.

TRAINING RESULTS OF PEOPLE'S POLICE UNITS REPORTED

AU061325 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Aug 81 p 8

[ADN Report]

[Summary] During the past 6 months of training the members of the "Heinrich Rau" and "Conrad Blenkle" People's Police Units have achieved excellent results in operational training. About 80 percent of the units, platoons and companies have been awarded the title of best unit. "Members of the Berlin 'Heinrich Rau' Motorized Combat Group Battalion, with which above all the People's Police Unit of the same name has close contacts, also briefed the young members of the People's Police on attempts at bribery, inflammatory pamphlets, flysheet actions and the most varied methods of ideological subversion."

BRIEFS

ROSTOCK PORT OPERATION--During the first 7 months of the year the workers of the Rostockport handled 500,000 tons of cargo more than provided for by the plan. With a total handling output of 9.8 million tons, they have fulfilled more than 60 percent of the annual plan. Some 1,600 freighters have docked at the GDR's biggest sea port since early January. This steep increase in output was attributable to another cut in the handling time of the ships in port and the reduction in waiting and idle times by 40 percent. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 2 Aug 81 DW]

NEW CONCRETE PLANT--The fourth and most modern foam concrete plant is under construction at Hennersdorf, Cottbus Bezirk. The first installations of this plant have already started continuous production while work on the second construction phase is in full swing. The construction work is being carried out by the construction and assembly combine for coal and energy projects which so far had been primarily concerned with the construction of power plants and the opening of open-pit mines. One of the major tasks for which this combine must prepare is the modernization of the power plants built 20 or even 30 years ago, projects which will be carried out in cooperation with the powerplant installations construction companies. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1738 GMT 4 Aug 81 DW]

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT--So far the grain has been harvested from 800,000 hectares, or almost one third, of the GDR's total grain acreage. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1737 GMT 3 Aug 81 DW]

FATE OF PEOPLE'S POWER AT STAKE IN POLAND

AU061421 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Aug 81 p 2

["K.G." article: "The Stake"]

[Text] Who gets the bill?--we asked, analyzing the reasons for the increasingly worsening political and economic crisis in Poland, in the 29 May issue of our paper. We have made it evident that the PZPR, which has disclosed with relentless frankness the mistakes of the previous years and has consistently asserted the principle of strictly calling to account the persons responsible for the mistakes, cannot be blamed for the political and economic damage resulting, since last summer, from repeated strikes and unrealistic demands. Accountable for those damages are the forces which--remaining, if possible, in the background--encourage the masses to systematically attack state power and its institutions, while they themselves do not do anything to resolve the crisis afflicting the country.

The tactics of these forces have remained unchanged. This is borne out by the hunger marches that have been organized in several Polish cities in recent days and the motor vehicle protest staged in Warsaw. The organizers of these demonstrations know exactly that only as much food can be distributed as has been produced. And, since production has not been known to increase because of street protests anywhere in the world as yet, the real goal of the demonstrations is nothing but to escalate the counterrevolutionary process.

That is revealed by the timing of the actions as well. Certain forces deem it as opportune again to intensify the social tension at a time when, having concluded their extraordinary congress, the Polish communists, instead of analyzing the past, have begun to concentrate at last on the future, on leading the country out of the crisis as soon as possible. What is the only appealing program for the overwhelming majority of Poles--overcoming the crisis through responsible country-building work, tranquility and social accord--is an alarming prospect for them....

It is a revealing fact that, for those leaders of the capitalist world who do not even take notice of the demands of the Irish prisoners dying from hunger one by one for their rights, and who threaten with a harsh ultimatum the U.S. air controllers who have gone on strike, for those leaders the main concern is the "protection of political rights and the workers" when it comes to Poland. According to the Washington POST, the (American) strikers are definitely endangering an important public service and Reagan "must display absolute firmness" if he wants to attain economic results.

The West is dispensing different advice to Poland. That is understandable, for the fate of people's power is at stake in the Polish People's Republic.

BUDAPEST CITES POLISH PAPER ON POWER STRUGGLE

LD061522 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] A political struggle for power is underway in Poland and the country has reached a new phase in the confrontation. This is stated in today's issue of the paper of the Polish People's Army. ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses that the fact that protest actions are now taking place on city streets is the main characteristic of this confrontation. This is extremely dangerous. However, the elements exploiting the Solidarity trade union for their own purposes are attempting in vain to drive the government into a corner by the use of such methods.

KOROM WRITES ON HUNGARIAN CONSTITUTION DAY

LD062320 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest 6 Aug (MTI)--"The Day of the Constitution is Also the Day of the Workers' Power", writes Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, in an article published in the August issue of the party monthly PARTELET apropos of the 32nd anniversary of the enactment of the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic.

"The past thirty-odd years was a strenuous period in the life of our country and people, rich in success but not free from problems and difficulties either. We have laid down the foundation of socialism and, as the 12th Congress of the HSWP also established, we are working successfully on the implementation of our national program, the building up of advanced socialist society", writes the author, adding: the experiences have shown also that "the law made in the name of the workers' power and the people will not solve overnight and automatically the complex tasks concomitant to the construction of the new society." Mihaly Korom explains in this context:

"The workers' power, as the principal achievement of the socialist revolution, is an indispensable condition and decisive factor of successful bulding of the new society. The Hungarian working class has won in a tough battle the rank of leading class of the society. It has been the sole class capable at all times to express the interest of all workers. Today the policy of its party reflects the same." ..."During the entire history--and especially in the past quarter of century--it has earned the respect of millions of workers by creatively applying the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of the international communist movement, to the domestic circumstances. The working millions could experience and get convinced that the party is capable of defining the tasks of the present and the future in a way to promote the interests of the whole society", writes Mihaly Korom.

"It is an important condition of going on with the construction of socialism, and also lies in the interest of our people, that the leading role of the working class should strengthen. This leading role also commits the party to recognize the contradictions which necessarily develop in society, and to take steps in due time to resolve them", states the author. "We have learned from the bitter lessons of our own history that when the harmony between the party and the working class is upset, the party will cease to fulfill its vanguard role. In such case the internal and external enemies of socialism gain ground, and the achievements of socialism will be endangered. Our party and people have already experienced this."

"At that time we paid high price for the violation of the principles of socialism, the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. We have drawn the conclusion and continuously observe them in our policy and work."

Going on the author explains that "the conditions of economic building work have become difficult of late' and faster adjustment to the changed conditions has become a vital necessity for us." He stressed also that improvement of socialist democracy is an important condition to further strengthening the workers' power. "In this process we focus always and everywhere on the working man." In the final part of his article Mihaly Korom writes:

"The social, economic relations are relations between people. This is the way we interpret the unity of rights and obligations stipulated by the Constitution and also the order of the various interests. We don't intend to lull people in illusions. We are speaking openly about the difficulties, problems also because this is the only way we can expect active participation from everyone in solving tasks, in satisfying just and realistic demands. We are convinced that such policy alone can promote the interest of the whole community."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESCHEDULED FOR 11 AUGUST

LD061712 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The Politburo has decided to move the date of the second plenum of the party Central Committee--which was announced for the day after tomorrow, 8 August--to Tuesday, 11 August. As we have already reported, the session will deliberate on current issues pertaining to countering the country's deteriorating socioeconomic situation and on the party's activities since its ninth extraordinary congress.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY TALKS

Topics of Talks

LD061738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] In Warsaw the talks which resumed at 1130 today between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs, with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, with Chairman Lech Walesa, are still in progress.

The subject of the talks is the current situation in the country and the possibilities of solving the most urgent social problems.

After listening to a report on the concept and action of the operational anti-crisis staff, an exchange of views was commenced on the subject of the possibilities of overcoming the food crisis and of relieving the social tensions which are accumulating against this background.

Issues connected with the draft bill on the trade unions, economic reform and workers' self-government, as well as price reform, are being discussed.

TU Calls Talks Difficult

NC061555 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT 6 Aug 81

[By Maryan Kafarski]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug (AFP)--A top-ranking official of the independent trade union federation Solidarity described as "very difficult" the negotiations that resumed here today between Solidarity and the government, adding he was "pessimistic" over the outcome.

The official, who insisted on anonymity, was taking part in the talks. On the agenda were workers' management, the government's cut in the meat ration, and the national food shortage.

"We can't settle anything," the official said. "The government doesn't want to give the union the right to examine anything concerning the nation's feeding and it is equally impossible to examine seriously the question of the high increase in the price of food when the official responsible for prices is not present at the negotiating table."

The negotiating teams are headed by Solidarity Chief Lech Walesa and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

Earlier Mr Walesa said he was hopeful of thrashing out an agreement with the government team despite the bad start to the negotiations, suspended on Monday.

"All our claims are of equal importance and we are going to fight to see them satisfied," he told reporters before the talks opened in the cabinet building.

He added: "I am optimistic, all the same, or else I would have gone fishing on such a beautiful day."

Observers said Solidarity had gained new strength from the success of the 50-hour blockade of Warsaw city centre which ended yesterday with a triumphal "victory" parade by the demonstrators.

The union started the blockade on Monday when police refused to let a huge convoy of trucks and buses drive past Communist Party headquarters to protest against nationwide food shortages.

Warning strikes and union meetings were staged across Poland yesterday to drum home Solidarity's message. Public transport ground to a halt for three hours in Warsaw and a two-hour token stoppage paralysed most of the capital's industry.

A convoy of vehicles drove past the town hall at Bialystok, northeast Poland, and further warning strikes went ahead in the regions of Skierniewice, Biala Podlaska and Ostroleka.

The Silesia region, Poland's industrial heartland, was today in a state of strike readiness, and the local Solidarity section at Katowice has called a four-hour strike for tomorrow.

In the central town of Piotrkow Tribunalski, unionists have drawn up a strike timetable rising from a one-hour walk-out tomorrow to a 24-hour stoppage on Monday and an indefinite strike from next Thursday if their demands have not been met by then.

Protest actions have also been threatened in the Krakow region, where hunger marches are planned for tomorrow.

Both Sides Pessimistic

NC061732 Paris AFP in English 1716 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 6 Aug (AFP)—Both sides expressed pessimism after negotiations resumed here today between the independent trade union federation Solidarity and the government.

On the agenda were workers' management, the government's cut in the meat ration, and the national food shortage. The negotiating teams were headed by Solidarity Chief Lech Walesa and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

Mr Walesa had said he was hopeful of thrashing out an agreement, despite the bad start to the negotiations, suspended on Monday.

But later, a top-ranking Solidarity official taking part in the talks said he was "pessimistic" over the outcome.

His gloom was echoed by Finance Minister Marian Krzak, one of the government negotiators. Taking a short break from the talks, he told reporters: "I am optimistic by nature but today it is particularly difficult for me to be so."

Government and Solidarity positions, Mr Krzak said, were "identical on several points, where the differences are only over phrasing."

But on the question of workers' management, which Solidarity sees as the basis of economic reform, Mr Krzak said: "If the two sides are agreed on the principle, each unfortunately has a different conception of it."

The minister also said there was disagreement over food supply control commissions which Solidarity wanted to set up.

While the government agreed to such control it was not prepared to allow Solidarity to have the monopoly of the commissions. Other unions and social organisations should be equally represented on them.

When the talks adjourned for a two-and-a-half-hour break this evening, the Solidarity delegates looked tense and disappointed.

"The chances of an agreement are slender," Mr Walesa told reporters.

Earlier, Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach, who is not taking part in the talks, said the government saw no way of avoiding the 20 per cent cut in the meat ration this month, and perhaps next month too.

An improvement in the meat situation could not be expected before October at the very earliest, he said.

He added that the government could ensure a continued supply of bread, wheat, and rice provided their prices were raised.

Solidarity Breaks Off Talks

LD070812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw: Without giving any reasons whatever, in a way insulting to the government, without any justification from the course of the discussion and without even an attempt to discuss the draft communique initially agreed upon, Solidarity has rejected said draft and unilaterally broken off talks with the government.

Statement on Talks' Breakdown

LD070900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] PAP has been authorized to publish the following statement:

In accordance with previous arrangements, talks were held on 6 August at the office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw between the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Lech Walesa were cochairmen. The talks, begun on 3 August, were held at the initiative of the government in connection with the tense situation in the country. They began at 1100 hours.

In the course of a detailed and lively discussion, issues were tackled which are key issues for the present and immediate future of the country. The government side again expressed profound disquiet at the street demonstrations being organized by some local Solidarity cells, demonstrations which threaten state security and public order.

At 1845 hours, both sides agreed that they could begin drawing up a joint communique. The working group selected by both sides worked out an initial draft of a joint final communique, envisaging a series of very important agreements in the sphere of cooperation between government and trade unions, and, among other things, in the sphere of ration book allocation as well as social control over production, turnover and allocation of foodstuffs. The draft communique touched on the issues of economic reform, retail price changes, the trade union law and access to the mass media.

The government side thought the initial project to be a considerable step forward in the direction of defusing social tensions. It should be stressed once again that the draft communique was jointly prepared as the basis for further discussion by representatives of Solidarity and the government side.

After resuming the talks, 10 minutes after midnight, the Presidium of the KKP permitted itself an until now unknown show of arrogance and violation of the elementary principles governing all kinds of negotiations.

Without giving any reasons whatever, in a way insulting to the government, without any justification from the course of the afternoon's discussion, and even without an attempt to discuss the draft initially agreed upon, the KKP Presidium, at 15 minutes past midnight, rejected the above-mentioned draft in its entirety and unilaterally broke off the talks.

In the statement conveyed to PAP, we read further: It should be recalled that on 3 August the chairman of the Council of Minister's Committee for Trade Union Affairs, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, directed many fundamental questions at NSZZ Solidarity concerning extrastatutory political activity by Solidarity: the increasing publications, posters and leaflets ani-government and anti-Soviet in content; and also the union's stand on recently undertaken activities damaging to the fundamental interests of the state.

At the 6 August meeting, the KKP Presidium did not give answers to any of those questions. The decision to break off the negotiations was made in a situation where the country is threatened by new and destructive strikes, including regional general strikes; and also by actions bordering on sabotage to stop exports. These activities are discrediting the good name of the Polish nation, taking away the credibility of Poland's obligations abroad and they are an exceptionally heavy burden for the exhausted national economy.

The KKP Presidium decided to break off the negotiations at a time when considerable sections of Polish society are tired by the continuing tension and react with the greatest disquiet at the ever new proclamations of protest action.

The government well realizes the torments of everyday life which are the citizen's lot today. The government is doing everything in its power to lead as quickly as possible to improvement in the situation and expresses its recognition of the millions of Poles' patience, self-sacrifice and patriotic sense of responsibility.

But the government cannot accept such behavior as was presented by the KKP on 6 August. The dignity due the Polish Government and the businesslike nature of the discussion were not even maintained. The government sees in the behavior of the KKP Presidium a particular intensification of ill will and states that all responsibility for the future course of events falls on NSZZ Solidarity and its leading body.

I am still citing the text of the statement conveyed to PAP after the government-Solidarity talks.

The government side, in the course of the talks on 3 and 6 August, many times expressed its readiness for compromise. In the draft communique there were important demands put forward by Solidarity. There are, however, ultimate limits to concessions and compromises which were consciously overstepped by Solidarity with the clearest aim of leading to confrontation. The behavior of the Solidarity KKP Presidium is a saddening example of irresponsibility and deliberate action to the detriment, obvious to every thinking Pole, of state and social and national interests.

Further organization of street demonstrations, especially suicidal strikes, can only make it difficult or outright impossible to get out of the crisis.

The manifestations of aggressive, arrogant behavior toward government representatives deserve the harshest condemnation. The government is sure that the overwhelming majority of citizens will correctly assess the current tactics of the KKP Presidium.

The government, as before, declares its readiness to cooperate with all trade unions on the basis of partnership and broad cooperation. Motivated, however, by the supreme interest of the Polish state as the common good of all citizens, the government cannot submit to diktat. The government of the republic has sufficient means at its disposal to protect its citizens and it is determined to prevent provocation of anarchy and continuation of activities threatening the stability of the state. By the unilateral decision of Solidarity, talks were broken off to which Polish society has attached great hopes.

That was the statement conveyed to PAP after the government-Solidarity talks.

Commentary on Statement

LD071104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Jerzy Malczynski commentary]

[Text] At 0400 today the radio broadcast the content of a statement obtained by PAP, reporting on the sudden, unilateral breaking off by the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity of the talks with the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs. The moment the statement was broadcast the telephone began ringing. Despite the early hour many people telephoned, asking for more details. The most frequent question was: What's the idea here? It was a characteristic among the questions that for the first time listeners perceived so distinctly (?in) the unpredictable carefree irresponsibility of the trade union side, activities aimed at paralyzing the functioning of the government.

We recall that the talks, begun on 3 August on the initiative of the government, were resumed at 1100 yesterday.

Following several hours' deliberation both sides agreed that work could begin on drafting a communique. A joint working group drew up an initial draft of the text which was to be the basis of further discussion. The deliberations were resumed soon after midnight.

After this, without any explanation whatsoever, in a way unheard of in any negotiations, the KKP Presidium rejected the draft in its entirety and also broke off the talks. That was at 0015 today.

Under normal conditions such conduct must prompt unpleasant reflections; what must it do in conditions of serious tensions occuring in various regions of the country? Listeners who asked what was the idea here, stressed that the breaking off of the talks threatens a worsening of the difficulties. The negotiations were undertaken, after all, in a situation of threatened strikes. We have reported that, for example, the Silesian-Dabrowski region has proclaimed a strike if agreement is not reached. Some other regional Solidarity centers have done the same. One listener who telephoned stated outright that that was the idea: That the talks were not broken off on their merits, but just as a show of strength, [word indistinct] at confrontation between the state authorities and NSZZ Solidarity. (?Earlier) events such as the demonstration consisting in blocking the Marszalkowska-Aleje Jerozolimskie intersection in Warsaw give the listener such an idea.

All this shows how strong is the influence of extreme and, not to mince words, irresponsible forces in the KKP. Having trouble with the sense of their own worth and with their status, some activists want to gain standing in the social consciousness. They want to show what they can do. They are playing a dangerous game, which is a serious threat to the whole nation.

All these opinions come from listeners' statements following the publication of the statement on the unilateral breaking-off of the talks. Someone who telephoned said outright: The harvest is in progress; it is not going to be bad. There is thus a chance of alleviating the most painful market difficulties. The one who has power at the end of the harvest will convince society that he is worthy of trust; (?that things are better already). The listener who said this expressed the suspicion that the extremists in Solidarity do not want to allow the government to take charge of the allocation of food from this year's harvest. Since there is the visible prospect of a certain improvement, they intend themselves (?to cash in on shares) which they didn't buy.

This metaphor undoubtedly expressed an attitude which is occurring with increasing frequency in public opinion; particularly in view of the fact that the talks were unilaterally broken talks to which the decisive majority of Polish society had attached great hopes. Our listeners understand that the authorities cannot allow further attempts to bring anarchy into social, political and economic life; although nobody doubts that the situation today is much more difficult and dangerous than it was here before midnight. Regardless of who feels responsible, or who does not realize his responsibility, the state authorities must take specific measures. It is a pity that last night showed that they cannot [word indistinct] on honest partnership.

The development of the situation will show whether the hopes of the majority of society will be met, or whether a handful of extremists will continue to exert an influence on creating anarchy in Polish life and on delaying the way out of the crisis. We, for our part, have limited ourselves to presenting the most characteristic statements by listeners following the publication of the statement on the breaking off of the talks.

It will be time for a broader commentary when we know the reactions of not merely several dozen people who have telephoned but of society and of the state authorities.

KATOWICE SOLIDARITY BRANCH PROTESTS SHORTAGES

Strike Threatened

NC061911 Paris AFP in English 1906 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug (AFP)--The Solidarity branch in Katowice announced today it will call an indefinite strike in the region tomorrow if talks here between the independent union and the government on rationing and food shortages fail, union sources in the Upper Silesian city said.

The strike, to start at 10 a.m. local (0800 GMT), would cover all factories in Upper Silesia, including iron and steel works and coal mines, the sources said.

Workers in the region will go ahead as planned with their scheduled four-hour warning stoppage due to end at 10 a.m.

The strike threat came as the talks in Warsaw broke off at 7 p.m. and were due to resume at 9:30 p.m. Reactions to the discussions were pessimistic on both sides.

Katowice PZPR Condemns Strike

LD070052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] A session of the executive of the voivodship PZPR committee was held yesterday [6 August] in Katowice. The session was devoted to discussion of the current exceptionally difficult political and social situation in the voivodship.

Members of the executive and representatives of the leadership of the voivodship People's Council, the Ministry of Mining and Ministry of Metallurgy, presented their attitude to the 4-hour warning strike announced for today [7 August] by the leadership of the NSZZ Solidarity of Silesian-Dabrowski region. The session was chaired by Andrzej Zabinski, first secretary of the Katowice PZPR Committee. Prof Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and chairman of the voivodship People's Council, attended the meeting.

A statement addressed to the community was adopted unanimously. The statement reads:

Over the last few days a significant worsening of the mood of the community has occurred in our voivodship because of the insufficient supply of staple products to the population. It is typical that forces hostile to the socialist renewal and our political system take advantage of such moods, causing an increase in political tension so soon after the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, in a period when the whole party and all reasonable and responsible people are uniting their efforts to implement the congress resolutions. We do think that there are shortcomings in the work of the central administration of the state and that their frequent indecisiveness delays implementation of the program of rapid extrication from the crisis. But this does not excuse in any case the use of yet more strikes that are destructive to the economy.

Increasing tensions and anxieties to the limits of human endurance, contrary to the line of social accord adopted by the party, and striving for open confrontation and a decisive worsening of the state of the economy, acting against their own statute and against the interests of the working people, the board of the Silesian-Dabrowski region Solidarity, at the first general congress of its delegates, made a decision to hold a warning strike on 7 August and tried to impose this decision on the working people.

The demands contained in the resolutions--that political prisoners be freed and that a referendum be held for elections to the Sejm and People's Councils and for access to the mass media--have nothing to do with improvement of market supplies. As politica- demands they give evidence of the true intentions of the adventurist faction in the regional leadership of Solidarity and many over zealous organizers of strikes in places of work.

Apart from the above, they also constitute a clear departure from the statutory principles of the union. The executive of the Katowice PZPR Committee, considering the seriousness of the situation and the decision to strike which bears [words indistinct], charges the board of the Silesian-Dabrowski region of NSZZ Solidarity with undertaking action harmful to the interests of the working class and the entire country.

The executive of the Katowice PZPR Committee is of the opinion that the announced warning strike is of a political character. Exerting political pressure through strikes and brutal attacks on the party is a departure by the regional board from the commonly accepted line of social accord. It is at the same time an attempt to push the party off the road of resolving conflicts by dialogue in agreement with the line adopted at the ninth congress, which has been adhered to so far.

Such methods of organizing a strike, that is, deciding to strike without consultation with the (?entire) workforce, creating a climate of psychological pressure and even using violence against those who want to work, are unacceptable.

We would like to make the strike organizers realize, reads the statement, that they bear full responsibility for the incalculable effects of such actions.

Guided by the best understood interests of the whole community, we appeal to all the working people of Katowice Voivodship, to all the patriots who care about the good of their fatherland not to take strike action.

At the same time we appeal for caution, maintaining calm and for active action through [words indistinct] work to overcome difficulties and extricate the country from the crisis.

This was the statement of the executive of the Katowice PZPR Committee, adopted at its session yesterday and addressed to the community.

Strike Begins

LD070910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] On Solidarity's initiative the workers and miners in Silesia began at 0600 a 4-hour strike, whose intention is support for the demands submitted by the National Consultative Commission, and a protest against the supply shortages. The Solidarity spokesman for the Katowice region said that work has stopped in 60 mines and in all large industrial works with the exception of those enterprises and services which ensure supplies of electricity, gas and water and so forth.

PAP reports that the post office and works producing food, medicines and products for agriculture are not on strike. In all the mines the maintenance and safety services are working. Work has not been interrupted in [word indistinct] steelworks units with continual production. For 2 hours, 0800-1000 all buses and streetcars stopped. The strike in the Silesian-Dabrowski region took place despite numerous appeals not to undertake such actions, including the appeal yesterday to the community by the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee executive.

Further Strikes Threatened

LD071116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Excerpts] At 0600, the 4-hour warning strike, proclaimed 2 days ago by the regional board during the first general assembly of the Silesian-Dabrowski delegates of NSZZ Solidarity, began in Silesia.

The strikers are supporting the seven-point demands put forward to the government commission by the National Consultative Commission [KKP] and are additionally demanding the introduction of radical comprehensive economic reforms accepted by society, the holding of a referendum on new elections to the Sejm and People's Councils, and the freeding of political prisoners.

The direct cause of the strike was the failure to supply some collieries in Katowice Voivodship with meat ration books. The Silesian Dabrowski regional board demands of the KKP of Solidarity that, if an agreement is not reached with the government, a date should be fixed and a strike proclaimed throughout the whole country. If the KKP does not make a decision on this issue, in the course of days the regional board will proclaim a strike in Silesia and the Basin. The losses from today's strike will make the economic crisis worse; the miners alone will not extract more than 200,000 tons of coal.

Coal Lost Due to Strike

LD071201 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Unidentified correspondent's dispatch from Katowice--read by announcer]

[Text] There was a 4-hour warning strike today in Katowice Voivodship. The Ministry of Mining and Power Industry says that between 0600 and 1000 almost all workforces in the mines were on strike.

At some mines the workforces and faceworkers did start work and services to ensure safety in the mines were maintained.

The estimated loss caused by the strike is put at 200,000 tons of coal.

A number of workforces in light industry, chemical and other industries also worked. The situation in the steelworks was similar: production went ahead in many steelworks. The blast furnaces, rolling mills and steelmills worked continuously.

Bearing in mind the disastrous economic situation, but feeling solidarity with the demands put forward by the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity, the workforce of the Labeda steelworks started work at 0600. There were also no strikes in the metal-rolling plant in Czechowice-Dziedzice. As a result of a referendum conducted among the workforce in this enterprise, a decision was adopted not to interrupt production, while expressing support for the demands put forward by the NSZZ Solidarity to the Government.

Generally assessing the course of the strike, it can be stated that many workforces would have undertaken work if it had not been for the pressure from radical trends in the plant commissions and in the regional board of Solidarity.

Katowice Strikes End

LD071002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] After a 4-hour warning strike in the works enterprises of the Katowice Voivodship. organized by the Silesian-Dabrowski regional board of NSZZ Solidarity, the workforces have resumed work.

After 0900 the miners went down to the mines, to their work posts, in order to be fully ready--punctually at 1000--to resume the extraction of coal

After a 2-hour strike, the buses and streetcars of the voivodship transportation enterprise set out on their routes in the towns of the Upper Silesian industrial region.

General Strike Called Off

NC071103 Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Aug (AFP)--Thousands of Polish workers staged a four-hour warning strike in the country's southern industrial Katowice region today, labour union sources on the spot said.

The action followed yesterday's break-down in talks between the Polish Government and the independent union federation Solidarity. Essential public services including food production, agriculture, transport and communications were not affected.

Before the warning strike began at 6:00 alml (0400 GMT) military trucks arrived at Katowice militia headquarters and joint patrols of troops and police were deployed in the town. No incidents were reported.

The Katowice section of Solidarity called off a general strike planned to follow today's warning action. In a communique on the failure of the union's talks with the government it called for calm and urged its members to take no further action until after Solidarity's top coordinating committee met in Gdansk on Monday.

Solidarity has invited Polish Government representatives to attend the Monday meeting.

The communique also described coverage of the deadlock by official radio and the Polish news agency PAP as "arrogant and provocative."

The government had accused Solidarity of breaking off the talks and government criticisms of Solidarity were echoed today by the Katowice Communist Party Committee.

It blamed the Katowice Solidarity section for harming Polish workers' interests and called on "patriots" not to participate in the strike action, which had a political character and was being used "by the enemies of socialism and renewal."

NATIONWIDE SOLIDARITY PROTEST ACTIONS CONTINUE

LD061718 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Our correspondents report on unrest in various parts of Poland. The board of the Solidarity region in Katowice has announced a 4-hour warning strike for tomorrow.

[Begin recording] [First unidentified correspondent] Tension is growing in the Lublin region. A state of strike alert has already encompassed Lublin, Zamosc, Chelm and Biala Podlaska Voivodships. Yesterday, as a sign of support for the action of Solidarity, Mazowsze region, most of the factories in Biala Podlaska went on strike, including the largest Biala Podlaska factories--the Biawena wool mill, the Podlasie cooperatives and (TFLEWEMET).

[Second unidentified correspondent] The board [of Solidarity] of the Wielkopolska region has announced a strike alert from 1200 on Wednesday to 1200 on Friday. The ending of the alert will be preceded by a 5-minute blockade of street traffic throughout the region and by the switching on of sirens at factories. Essential vehicles, in other words ambulances and fire engines, will be excluded from this operation.

[Third unidentified correspondent] Today, in Bialystok, more than 200 people demonstrated for 2 hours outside the building of the voivodship party committee. Banners, flags and placards were carried past. The slogans were about issues pertaining to feeding the public and to the lower norms in the allocations of meat and smoked meat in force this month. Ten-minute strike actions were also held today at factories of Bialystok Voivodship.

[Fourth unidentified correspondent] Yesterday, on the suggestion of the factory committee of Solidarity at the Municipal Transportation Enterprise in Jelenia Gora, the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity approved a decision to stage a vehicle demonstration through the town. After consultations at factories which did not give support to the planned operation it was decided to suspend the operation. [end recording]

In Kielce Voivodship a 2-hour warning strike was held today at most factories and enterprises. The several thousand-strong workforce of the Iskra bearings factory in Kielce did not subordinate itself to the decision of the regional Solidarity. Representatives of the workforce told our reporter that strikes are not the best form of protest in a period which is so difficult for Poland.

The alarming development of events in our country is the subject of many press commentaries.

As a sidelight to the action of the Mazowsze region Solidarity, which ended yesterday, a TRYBUNA LUDU commentator shares his gloomy reflections with his readers.

Let us quote a few sentences: Looking at the cavalcade of vehicles, Jerzy Wisniowski writes that one could have succumbed for a fleeting moment to the illusion that this was a carnival march--but this was a momentary illusion. After all, municipal buses empty of passengers for several days and mobile cranes absent from construction sites, as well as factory ambulances and container vehicles, formed part of the cavalcade.

It is only at second-rate rallies that trite orators can hurl to the crowd exclamations about the possibility of producing all manner of goods while not producing them. Thus they express their contempt for the crowd, people are tired and nervous but who nevertheless are thinking people. The TRYBUNA LUDU commentator states that the orators will depart but the house to which the others return will remain the same--a house in which they will think. Stemming from this thinking are obvious conclusions, such as the one that whatever happens we all have to maintain peace and calm. After all, one does not light fire in a house to warm one's hands. One does not pull the foundations from a house in order to sit on them. One does not smash windows to breathe some fresh air.

A ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI publicist backs up the thesis that Solidarity is clearly striving to achieve a privileged position in our state. Today this is even more obvious. We read that in Solidarity there are people who do not acknowledge at all that the development of trade union activity is the most important thing, and that in the leadership of the union supremacy is being won by an irresponsible direction which is dangerious for the independent existence of Poland. Certain activists of this union might take umbrage at such statements, but this is the truth. After all, all the fires of unrest lead to the command centers of NSZZ Solidarity. However, and this ought to be stressed, a group consisting of several score people takes decisions on behalf of but not in the interests of these 10 million people--a group which manipulates fairly effectively the feelings and moods of rank-and-file members. Unrest is continuing, and fanning this unrest is tantamount to walking in the dark. The danger of acting blindly, particularly in the streets of towns, is increasing.

Gdansk Shipyard Protest

LD061382 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] [No dateline received] Under the slogan of solidarity with similar actions throughout the country, a half-hour protest meeting against the reduction of meat norms and other supply shortages has taken place in the Gdansk shipyard during the morning break. In a statement addressed to the premier, the steps undertaken by the government for overcoming the crisis are defined as inadequate.

Gdansk TU Warning Strike

LD071250 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] [Dateline not given] The Gdansk regional board of Solidarity has announced a warning strike for 17 August from 1000 to 1200 in connection--as the communiqe reads--with the constantly deteriorating social and economic situation in the country and the lack of appropriate action by the government.

Piotrkow Strike Alert

LD062038 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Strike alerts have been announced in many parts of the country. A 1 hour strike in Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship has been announced for tomorrow and a 24-hour strike for 13 August.

Przemysl Street Protest

LD062304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpts] A tense sociopolitical situation is being maintained in many parts of the country. Regional boards of solidarity are organizing various protest actions. These demonstrations, connected with the considerable difficulties in supplying the market, are helping to inflame moods of anxiety and weariness and make the daily life of the citizens of our country--a life which is in any case hard--even more difficult.

In Przemysl at 1400 a column of vehicles went through the main streets. This was an expression of protest against the worsening supply situation in the country.

Krosno Voivodship Tension

LD061940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] No work stoppages or protest actions have been held so far in Krosno Voivodship, but even here the situation is becoming more and more tense. An appeal issued by the voivodship liaison commission of the Industrial branch Trade Union calls for calm and reason, whereas on the other hand an appeal by solidarity calls on the Krosno community take part in a street demonstration announced for 9 August. Many social groups, organizations and institutions are adopting appeals and resolutions addressed to the authorities and to the community calling for solid work and the maintenance of caution and order.

Sieradz Strike Alert

LD071154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] In connection with the increasing social tension a extraordinary session of the regional board Presidium of NSZZ Solidarity of Sieradz region was held in Sieradz today. As a result of the assessment of the situation in the voivodship and in the country the Presidium decided to maintain the state of strike alert delcared on 5 August and also to refrain from strikes and other forms of protest. In accordance with today's instructions of the National Consultative Commission [KKP], the Sieradz Solidarity makes further decisions dependant on the stance of the KKP and on the development of the situation in the country.

Union Appeals to Continue Work

LD070928 Warsaw PAP in English 0816 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug (PAP)--A tense social and political situation holds on in many parts of Poland. Regional Solidarity branches organize demonstrations in protest of the serious difficulties on the market. The Swietokrzyski Solidarity branch called a 2-hour warning strike in Kielce. A column of industrial and public transportation vehicles passed through the streets of Przemysl at 2 P.M. today.

An appeal distributed by the Podkarpacie Solidarity branch in Krosno calls on the population of Krosno to take part in a street rally on August 9.

The Slasko-Dabrowski region Silesia Solidarity branch decided to call a warning strike on August 7.

Permanent tension, made worse by strikes and protests, causes many social groups, organizations and institutions to adopt resolutions and appeals to the authorities and the population asking for reason, order and honest work.

An appeal sent by women members of the Miners' Trade Union to miners--their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers said:

"Terrified by the present situation, we appeal to your hearts and minds and implore for peace, common-sense and reason. Do not make things worse, do not strike, do not make our life more difficult than it is, because our endurance is almost out."

In its statement the Miners' Trade Union Presidium blames Solidarity for pitching the country's economy into greater chaos. The members of the union unanimously cut themselves off from these activities. The National Council of the Health Service Employees' Trade Union appealed to all other trade unions to rally round the most vital affairs of the country and take steps to discuss them together with the government on a partnership basis. The debate should be based, they said, on the government resolution of August 2.

Autonomous TU's Appeal

LD062212 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] A plenary session of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions is holding a session. It is discussing the most important problems of concern to working people. The Autonomous Trade Unions have appealed to their members not to take part in public actions and have appealed for prudence and the use of exclusively political methods in resolving crises.

Walbrzych PZPR Appeal

LD071030 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] A meeting of the leadership of the city party organization with a 30-member group of the meritorious workers of the workers' movement was held today in Walbrzych. It has adopted the following appeal:

We, participants in the workers' movement at the PZPR city committee in Walbrzych assembled at a meeting on 6 August of this year, appeal for support to protest the strikes and hunger marches organized by the extremists of NSZZ Solidarity. As participants in the workers' movement, we consider that such action does not lead to the improvement of the economic situation in the country. On the contrary, it is the cause of the deterioration in market supply and of the dissemination of unrest among society. We condemn the use of children for strike actions. We consider that children and young people must be educated in the spirit of respect for law and order and of respect for rights obligatory in a civilized society.

COMMENTATORS ANALYZE SOLIDARITY'S ROLE IN CRISIS

Threat of Confrontation

LD062140 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Everyone in both West and East reported on the carnival-like, fairground atmosphere which prevailed for 48 hours at the intersection of Aleje Jerozolimskie and Marszalkowska Streets in Warsaw as something completely incomprehensible for a normally functioning community. The flagrant flouting of the decisions of the authorities of law and order was a challenge issued to the state and carried the threat of a further confrontation.

The press of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the GDR states that the main aim of these actions is to weaken the political authorities, to undermine the power of (?the state) and the authority of the party and the government. It has become obvious that the leaders of Solidarity want to make it impossible to begin the economic reform and also the price reform which is essential for an improvement of supply. There are sufficient grounds for assuming that within the Solidarity leadership supremacy has been gained by an irresponsible trend that is a threat to the independent existence of Poland, for all the indications from the fires of unrest point to the command centers of this union, which numbers almost 10 million members.

The foreign press recalls how a cry of protest spread throughout Poland over the fact that the television did not transmit live the plenary session of the extraordinary party congress. However, no one has protested over the fact that reporters from radio and television were not admitted to Solidarity's regional electoral congresses, that a particularly harsh censorship was imposed on information on the course they adopted. In this manner, a ruthless struggle for position in a peculiarly conceived union democracy, was covered with a thick veil of mystery. One month before the announced national congress, the struggle for cheap popularity and the required votes of electors continues in Solidarity, with contests in demagoguery, extremism and irresponsibility.

The nourishment for these actions is the authentically tragic state of the country's economy. It is hard to describe how great a fire is kindled in it by the organizers of protests, demands, resolutions and other innumerable actions. In this game, cynical use is made of the difficult preharvest period, the burden of troubles and human cares. Now Solidarity demands the printing of meat coupons which will not have any backing just as it once insisted on the printing of piles of banknotes which from the very beginning were without any backing in the form of goods. The market was wrecked in this manner. Now it is a matter of wrecking the rationing system. Moreover, the consequences of these enforced decisions are laid at the door of the government, just as the government was made responsible for the lack of compensation for free Saturdays and for the lack of greater work productivity.

Unanimity prevails in this matter both in the East and in the West. In the course of less than 1 year, the Polish version of the beautiful idea of a 5-day working week in Poland has become a caricature. Stores and kiosks are shut, trading hours are shortened, catering enterprises are shut. It is just as well that there are not yet any demands for the complete closing for 2 days during the week of the enterprises of water workers and of workers in heat and power generating plants and cinemas. Throughout the world, if someone wants to have Saturdays off, he does not become a shop salesman, he does not work in the health service, in transportation, in services, and so on.

In Poland, many people talk about solidarity, although that which they do is nothing like solidarity in relation to the rest of society. What then do the leaders of Solidarity want? Confrontation. They must know that such a confrontation would be a tragedy for the entire nation, and would be a disaster for them above all. After the abortive attempt to kindle the bonfire of confrontation in Warsaw new attempts at stirring up unrest have been undertaken. This time the organizers have chosen Silesia.

'Political Agitation'

LD070912 Warsaw PAP in English 0830 GMT 7 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Aug (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that the unquestioned political success of the 9th PUWP Congress and the exceptionally tough situation on the market--especially the food market--are the two predominant factors in national life over the past few weeks. "However, not all Polish people display the same attitude towards the events underway. Not everyone is pleased with the congress's political success. Not everyone is worried over the increase in social tension and discontent over food shortages.

"Those who are upset by the consolidation of party forces and its social prestige—including a number of Solidarity National Consultative Commission activists and members of the union's regional branches--have launched a peculiar political counterattack recently. They have decided--as evidenced by numerous occurences--to diminish the importance of the party congress as a counstructive and social-tension easing event, and negate the congress's policy for improving the living standard and balancing the economy.

"They have set out to prove that they hold some of the authority in their hands, that they possess the key to influence on most of the population. Once again, they have opposed reason with emotion," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

"These activities are deliberate and aided by a wide-scale propaganda and leaflet campaign, which has clear markings of a political agitation.

"All this shows that the time is coming when everyone will have to take on himself part of the direct responsibility for the fate of the country. Today we are facing an ever-more evident, basic political conflict, mounting aggressiveness towards the party and state authority and a constantly-expanding struggle for power", TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

Papers Call for Unity

LD061525 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug (PAP)--"It is a convenient position: Blame everything on the government [words indistinct], change the justified discontent of the population over all the shortages, hardships into the political capital of popularity," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI commented.

"It is a convenient position, only it clashes with the most vital interest of the country, which calls for a consolidation of all the social forces, a mobilization of the whole nation to struggle for a possibly speedy extrication of Poland from the crisis. The struggle has been launched; the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress created conditions for that. However, the execution of this programme must be a joint task of the whole society, all the working people, all Poles.

"Unfortunately, some Solidarity activists prefer to canvass for cheap popularity, steering the energy of masses of union members into the current of absolutely ineffective, harmful, dangerous activity, very dangerous for the whole nation. They are not suggesting anything, any realistic programme of their own in place of the government programme for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the economy. Is it possible that somebody wants confrontation? One can hardly conceive it. They must know that such a confrontation would be a tragedy for the entire nation. It would be a disaster first of all for themselves. They surely cannot fail to understand it," the daily remarked.

Referring to the statement issued by Solidarity, at the conclusion of the Warsaw protest action, according to which "the action has been fully successful" and "once again we have managed to avoid a violent solution, which was the goal of those who are afraid of the society," the United Peasant Party daily DZIENNIK LUDOWY asked: "Where is that success if it is to be measured by the tiniest extra chunk of meat?

"The other statement gives rise to another question: Who has managed to avoid a violent solution? He who initiates an action which may end in a unpredictable way or he who would not like any action to be launched and, brought under pressure, behaves calmly, patiently, prudently?" the daily asked.

Solidarity's Importance

LD061522 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug (PAP)--Referring to the successive round of government--Solidarity talks which opened today, the Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE wrote it believed that "now there is a chance to launch dialogue on subjects of fundamental importance."

"Everybody knows that without an endorsement by Solidarity, no attempt at breaking the present vicious circle can succeed. However, endorsement is not enough. There must be active collaboration. Solidarity has commanded social trust and support that the government is still short of," the daily wrote.

Referring to concrete proposals for some union jobs such as the encouragement of farmers' Solidarity to improve state purchasing of food and its supplies or the setting up of social commissions on all levels authorized by the government to control the production, sales and distribution of food, SLOWO POWSZECHNE wrote that "proposals of this kind should suit the administration. If the trade union is ready to take part of the burden and part of the responsibility, it should be welcomed."

"Controversies around [words indistinct] and the support it may grant is the only chance for the implementation of such a price reform without the riots that [word indistinct] the past."

"As for the public and the government draft laws on self-government and on the enterprise, it is possible to work out drafts acceptable to both sides, flexible enough to provide for the diversity of types of enterprises," the paper stressed.

It is also impossible, the paper added, to ignore or sweep under the carpet both the trade unions law and the issue of Solidarity's access to the media.

MACH EXPLAINS DETAILS OF FOOD SUPPLY SITUATION

Press Conference

LD061934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The government press spokesman today organized a press conference, the main subject of which was market supply in the coming months. Much was said particularly about food supplies. The main reports were given by Stanislaw Mach, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ministers Zygmunt Lakomiec and Andrzej Kacala were present. Let us listen first of all to a few words from the opening address by government press spokesman Jozef Barecki.

[Begin Barecki recording] We are meeting in a period of further growth of social unrest. As you know, our country is once more paralyzed by strikes. The demonstrations have gone beyond the walls of factories out into the streets of towns. A propaganda campaign is being developed to bring [word indistinct] moods up to a (?charged) condition. A general strike is again being threatened.

This time people have been brought out onto the streets by the cut in the rationed meat norms. Slogans have appeared accusing the government of deliberately hoarding food and of culpable inefficiency in the management of distribution. Representatives of the government have more than once explained that there is no food being hoarded, which of itself is dramatic, for no state or nation can function normally without appropriate reserves. Since June last year, all the accumulated reserves have dwindled almost to nothing.

When at the beginning of this year, here in this hall, probably in more or less the same company, the previous minister of domestic trade informed us of the plan to introduce meat rationing, he clearly stated that the norms negotiated with the trade unions and discussed with the institutions concerned with the nutrition, the health, of people might in the future be subject to change up or down, depending on the results of meat purchases from farmers and on the hard currency possibilities of the state. We were faced with the fact of a drastic fall in purchases. In June the fall amounted to 30 percent; in July, it was already 35 percent. This drop could not be compensated by imports, for which all available hard currency reserves were allocated. With a heavy heart, the government had to propose a lowering of the meat norms for August and September. It had to. The proposition to lower the meat allocations was the conduct expected of the government, demanded of it. It is essential to say openly what is possible and what is impossible, to impart even the worst truth, and not to pull the wool over people's eyes with coupons which have no backing or with words which have no backing. [end recording]

That is the truth about the market supply in the coming months. Deputy Chairman Stanislaw Mach discussed in detail the particular categories of goods. In the first place was the question of meat supply.

[Begin Mach recording] The minimal market requirements for meat and meat products amount to 143,500 tons while the minimal requirements for rationed meat, according to the currently existing system, amount to 113,000 tons. Thus these 143,000 tons include both the coupons and the supplies to the catering trade, canteens, collective catering and so on. The situation in August and September, however, means that we will probably have at our disposal only 129,500 tons of meat, including a very high volume of imports.

As Jozef Barecki said, the considerable drop in procurement is the reason for this. This is already a drop of more than 30 percent in procurement, and in relation to last year we have so far bought 310,000 tons of meat less than in the same period last year. At the same time, the turnover in free-market meat is increasing. At present this turnover amounts to about 20 percent of meat. Thus, it emerges from our analysis and from our possibilities that both in August and September we shall be under balance, under the line. We shall have less meat: The shortage which we are estimating for August and September comes to 36,000 tons. We cannot see any possibility of not applying a 20 percent restriction in the norms in September, too.

An improvement in meat supplies will not take place until the fourth quarter. We estimate that from October there will be meat supplies amounting to 143,500 tons per month. But we shall achieve this amount by increasing already planned imports by 11,000 tons. Initially we intended to import 26,500 tons. Thus, in order to achieve a real improvement in meat supplies in the fourth quarter we shall have to import 37,000 tons of meat. [end recording]

And here is the planned supply of other goods. As for fats and butter the government guarantees that there will be full cover for coupons and that there will be full supplies to hospitals, creches and canteens. But the supply of margarine will be reduced. Deputy Chairman Mach said that there are raw materials and processing capacities for additional amounts of margarine. However, production should be started up again on work-free Saturdays.

The talks so far have, however, not produced approval from the trade unions. There is to be more edible oil, although not in quantities which cover demand. As for lard, the situation is and will continue to be bad, Deputy Chairman Mach said. This stems from the reduced procurement of animals for slaughter. One should count on supplies being 30 percent lower than last year. Milk supplies will be higher as from August but will still not cover requirements, particularly in large urban conglomerations where supplies depend not only on the amounts of goods but also on the organization of trade outlets. The demand for hard and melted cheeses can be covered only 50 percent. There is more cottage cheese but a further increase in supply looks impossible. There should be full cover for rationed supplies of powdered milk to babies. Egg supplies will be worse than before because of a lack of fodder, particularly maize. Production has gone down at large farms and procurement from individual farmers has also ceased. The other great market sector is bakery products and grain products.

[Begin Mach recording] The government has drawn up a program for full supplies of bread to the population. The difficulties existing at present in certain parts of the country are caused, above all, by the mass purchase of bread and setting it aside for fodder.

We guarantee the maintenance of this; that is, we guarantee complete support for and the complete maintenance of the continuity of the sale of bread and cereal products, under one condition: that the price of bread and flour products, that is, flour, groats and rice, is increased. If we do not implement an increase in the price of bread and its products soon, with full compensation--I stress, with full compensation for society--then the cereal and flour market, and especially bread, will undergo a complete disintegration. The introduction of bread rationing would not solve anything here. [end recording]

Concerning other goods: sugar for example. The deputy chairman stated that the beet harvest is anticipated to be good and that if the sugar campaign is successful--and that will become apparent in September--from October the allocation of sugar may be raised to 1.5 kg per person. As for cigarettes, paper and glue have already been purchased. Production has reached the level of last year. Imports have risen, but it is difficult to stablize the unbalanced market. What is needed for that is time. Monthly production, including imports, will yield 7.6 billion cigarettes in August, and 7.9 billion cigarettes in September. As far as matches are concerned, there is a hope that continuity of sales will be achieved. Seventeen thousand cases of matches have been purchased from the GDR.

A further important (?section) of the market is that of chemical products. As far as detergent powders are concerned, there is the hope that thanks to purchases of foreign components and readymade powders, the supply will come closer to the needs of the market, but this will mainly be detergent powder of low quality, the so-called "Popular" powder. The authorities have ordered the retrieval of animal fats in the whole economy, with soap production in mind. For the moment, however, there may continue to be a shortage of soap. A great deal of soap has been bought abroad for August. The supply of toothpaste, shaving cream and shampoo will improve. The supply of cosmetics will not improve.

Deputy Chairman Stanislaw Mach reported in conclusion that the operational anti-crisis team will place under special supervision the production, purchase abroad and distribution not only of all the essential articles mentioned just now, but also of a selected, more extensive list of 49 ranges of goods which will be monitored continuously.

Another theme of Deputy Chairman Mach's speech was the undertaking by the authorities of an energetic struggle against speculation. Here is the essential (?comment) by the deputy chairman on this matter.

[Begin Mach recording] In the face of the large-scale character of the phenomenon of speculation, our legal regulations prove to be too liberal, of little effect, and above all nondeterrent. Hence the decision of the Council of Ministers to go before the Sejm with a draft antispeculation bill, which would contain regulations of criminal, civil and procedural law, and regulations regarding competence and organizational issues--for the definition of the attributes of the law-enforcing organs and the adjudicatory organs. Obviously, neither an extraordinary commission nor an extraordinary law will liquidate speculation by themselves. These actions must be accompanied above all by a broad front of social support. The first signals that appeared after the announcement that this commission was to be appointed indicate that we will meet with such social support. I personally receive dozens of telephone calls with declarations of cooperation in this area. [end recording]

More on Meat Imports, Exports

LD062200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Correspondent Zbigniew (Pieczul) report on government press conference held in Warsaw on 6 August]

[Excerpts] Deputy Chairman Stanislaw Mach, who spoke today at a press conference at the offices of the Council of Ministers, presented forecasts regarding supplies to the market of the most important articles from August up to the end of the year.

An interesting element in the deputy chairman's speech was an explanation of how the situation regarding Polish meat exports really looks. Various items of unchecked information are circulating on this score. Here is what the deputy chairman said:

[Begin Mach recording] The envisaged export of meat this year by Poland comes to 121,000 tons, for which we are receiving $380 million. That is how much these exports are worth. Meanwhile, this year the imports of meat and animal fats will come to 193,000 tons. We shall pay exactly $185 million for these 193,000 tons. In view of this, the clear dollar profit in the export-import balance comes exactly to $145 million. For this sum we have been able to buy 168,000 tons of sugar. It it were not for this surplus of meat exports over imports the state would not be able to afford to buy this sugar this year because the other means of payment which we had at our disposal--coal--is unfortunately being exported in extremely restricted amounts.

Let us now examine what meat exports are and how these exports are carried out by us. An important place in these 120,000 [figure as heard] tons is taken up by horsemeat which, after all, is not eaten in Poland or would be eaten with great reluctance even if we processed it.

We obtain excellent prices in dollars for the 121,000 tons of exported meat, of which 30,000 tons are horsemeat. To continue, mutton also occupies a substantial position--about 7,000 tons. I would like to stress that the prices obtained for mutton are very high. One could compare this as follows: For 1 ton of mutton we can purchase 3 tons of beef.

As for the export of the remaining amounts of meat, this comprises a highly processed product for which we obtain very high prices. This is how we get this profit in exports--$145 million.

Our imports--these 193,000 tons--comprise 40,000 tons of beef, 80,000 tons of pork and 73,000 tons of fat. [end recording]

PRICE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN EXPLAINS PRICE REFORM

AU070705 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 4 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Joanna Solska report on the discussion held by Prof Zdzislaw Krasinski, chairman of the State Prices Commission, at the Warsaw metallurgical plant on 3 August: "Only Then Will We Feel Relief"]

[Text] Nowhere, neither on television nor in many press interviews, have I presented the whole concept of the price reform. This was impossible, because even the most concise version, which will be published within a few days, is more than 60 pages long. Nor will I be able to present the whole matter today, and for this reason I count very much on questions which have not been asked in interviews given to date. That is how Prof Zdzislaw Krasinski, chairman of the State Prices Commission began his meeting yesterday with the collective of the Warsaw metallurgical plant.

And here is a report, necessarily abridged, on the discussion that lasted several hours.

It is true, the minister said at the beginning, that both reforms, of prices and of the economy, must be uniform. But that does not change the fact that the economic reform will be put into effect as of 1 January, and until then, unless prices are changed earlier, there will be nothing to be reformed, because shelves in the stores will be empty. In all of history, we are the only country in which production dropped 18 percent within a year, while the population's cash income, with the prices of basic foodstuffs remaining frozen, increased 25 percent. If we wanted to "ruin" the United States in a short time, it would be sufficient to do the same there.

What is to be done in such a situation? It is being said: Let us produce more. But, with Z500 billion that is not covered, we would need to increase production 12-13 percent annually for 5 years in a row. This is impossible, particularly in agriculture. Even if farmers obtained as much fertilizer and as many tractors as they need, the soil will not produce an increase exceeding 2.5 percent annually. A larger increase has not been registered anywhere in Europe. But irrespective of that, if we did not have mismanagement, nobody would need to stand in line for bread, and coupons for other articles would be superfluous. We have sufficient bread, but as much as 35 percent of it misses the table and goes to feed the animals.

Today we distrust the government, and many of us reason as follows: Prices were about to rise in 1970, but they did not, yet things did not deteriorate, and even improved. Perhaps no increase is needed today either. Maybe they are cheating us? But today there will be nobody to give us commodities on credit and to repay the debts contracted then, because every third slice of bread and sausage, eaten by us then, was bought with borrowed money. While watching our posters: "Reform--Yes, Price Increases--No," foreigners say today that they will not give us a single dollar more, because with our economy we would not ever be able to pay it back. Yet, to make ends meet, we need $3-4 billion even this year. Shall we take to the streets for those dollars? Whoever is then in power must do the same thing. He must carry out a reform, and to put it into effect, he must base it on genuine prices. We must not let a blind person walk in the street without his white stick. I repeat once again: My objective is not increased prices, but a normal market. A week after the reform, bread will be obtainable without any lines, even if it is still of poor quality. Later on, bakers will compete with each other, bakery goods will be ever better and of various kinds....

There is laughter in the hall.

[Question] When will the new prices be effective?

[Answer] The regulations will have to be introduced in four stages. The first stage (bread, grain products, rice and milk) should be carried out in August, with full compensation. In October, vegetable oil. The third and fourth stages (meat and animal fats, or coal, gas and electricity--we still do not know which will be first, should be put into effect when the economic reform is already effective, to leave a "loophole" in case the public refuses to accept the stages or holds up the reform.

[Question] What are the principles for compensation?

[Answer] There are four versions, and each of them given priority to a different group: pensioners, disabled persons, the working people or youths. For example, one version calls for compensation of Z1,300-1,100 for all working people, in conformity with this, compensation to the higher paid persons would go down gradually to Z200. On the other hand, allowances for children would increase. Depending on the version, they would amount to Z900, 1,000 or 1,100. In all versions, everyone is entitled to compensation, even those who today draw no disability payments or pensions. It is up to society to choose any version and resolve the question: Should a working person obtain more for himself or herself, or should children and pensioners obtain more?

[Question] What was taken into account in determining the amount of compensation? After all, will our losses be larger than our gains.

[Answer] If we divide society, for research purposes, into eight groups, the amount of compensation is fixed in accordance with expenditures in group 3, or below the average. Households in that group assess their per capita expenditures on food at Z1,243 monthly. That was true in March, but expenditures have increased since then. This is not compensation calculated in accordance with expenditures by persons in the middle bracket or those well off.

[Question] How much will the increases total and how much will the government pay in compensation? Why has the compensation not been calculated in accordance with the middle-bracket earnings?

[Answer] The state may not earn anything on the reform and may even be forced to pay about Z10 billion on top. If we calculated the compensation in accordance with expenditures in middle group, the state would have to pay an additional Z30-40 billion, and thus the reform would be completely useless.

[Question] Why has the compensation been calculated in accordance with wages, and not with per capita incomes in the family?

[Answer] If a single miner obtained Z200, and his colleague with four children and a wife who stays at home--in addition to the allowances for children and wife--Z1,300, it would produce unnecessary tensions within collectives.

[Question] Will overtime earnings be taken into account in figuring out the compensation?

[Answer] We have been considering that question, but would rather refrain from doing that.

[Question] Have the new prices been discussed with the PZPR Central Committee?

[Answer] I have not been there yet.

[Question] Prices cannot be reformed as long as we do not know the exact objectives of the entire economic reform. To what extent will self-governing bodies be able to control their enterprises, and will the system of orders and directives be abolished completely? In my opinion, increasing prices without giving exact information about the reform as a whole is another attempt to hoodwink society.

[Answer] I agree that the complete draft reform must be broadly disseminated. The draft is ready, and a quite good one at that.

[Question] How long will it take to fill the shelves in the stores after the price increase?

[Answer] True enough, the groups better off will lose on the price increase, but since they have money, their consumption will not decline immediately. Those in the middle bracket will be unwilling to give up their habits immediately. But after some 6 months we will begin to live more modestly. Within a year we will have sufficient amounts of about 80 percent of food articles, and bread and milk will be abundant even a few days after the price increase. After the reform, the living standards in the upper and middle-bracket groups will go down about 10 percent (the poorest ones will not lose anything) compared with 1978, but after all today they have gone down 40 percent.

[Question] What are the guarantees that the economic reform will be thorough and that it will be carried out to the end? When will its effects be palpable? Who is going to pay for the apparent administrative work?

[Answer] The Hungarians and Yugoslavs attained the full effects of the reform within 10 years. We will be very lucky if we manage to achieve the same within 7 years. But we must be aware that our discipline must be good and labor productivity at the maximum. The collective itself will resolve what to do with the bureaucracy.

[Question] Why do we not have full information about the price increases?

[Answer] Within a week or two, a pamphlet will be issued with a circulation of 2-3 million copies. One of the chapters in the pamphlet will explain how prices were calculated, to enable everyone to see that there is no cheating in the move.

[Question] You have said that the inflationary trend would eat up our bank savings. How can one be certain that, after the reform, the sum of money in the post savings bank will not diminish? True enough, I do not have anything in the bank, but if I had savings I would withdraw them immediately to buy anything, because savings rapidly lose value.

[Answer] Provisions have been made for a savings revalorization. For example, if money loses 20 percent of its value annually, those who abstain from withdrawals for 3-4 years will be paid by Minister Krzak an interest of 20 percent, and 4-5 percent on top to encourage saving.

[Question] In the compensation there is no mention about the growing costs of services. After all, if food prices go up, the nurse will charge more for injections, the watchmaker for repairs, and in the private sector prices will shoot up, too.

[Answer] That will be built into the economic reform. The growing costs of living will be reckoned by the Main Statistical Office, the State Price Commission and trade unions separately, and at the end of the year an agreement will be reached on what compensation is to be paid and to whom; certainly not to all, but to the poorest only. Those who work well should be compensated for the growing costs of living by their increased wages.

[Question] The increased prices are supposed to result in an abundance. But if there is no sugar, it will not appear even if it costs Z40 per kilo. The same applies to meat. The results of the price increase are wishful thinking. It does not convince me.

[Answer] I assure you, there will be commodities. The sugar beet crop promises to be very good. We will have to wait for meat some 2 years longer, but it is better to wait with hope than to go down to the very bottom. At present the increase must total 123 percent, and in December, if we live to see it, prices must go up as much as 150 percent. The coupons are useless. I will come here again not within 3 years, as you propose, but within a month after the increase. You will see, there will be commodities. Only after the reform will we have the feeling of relief. That is my desire and aspiration. I also have children and want them to live in a normal country.

[Question] Which is better? To have money and empty shelves, or to be short of money and to look at how others profit by well provided stores, because we ourselves cannot afford to buy?

[Answer] Why should we have no money? We will only have to be careful while spending it and using well what we buy.

[Question] Why do we not combine the reform of consumer goods' prices with the reform of wages?

[Answer] I assume that the compensation as an addition to wages will vanish about 1983, but it will remain built into the wages. Wages will be based on different indexes.

SWEDISH PAPER CALLS FOOD SHORTAGES 'INTENTIONAL'

PM061241 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 4 Aug 81 p 8

[Maciej Zaremba report: "Food Shortages Partly Intentional"]

[Text] The food crisis in Poland has now led to a situation in which the Solidarity trade union is going against its principles and is taking to the streets in "hunger demonstrations."

But the shortages in the stores are out of all proportion to the actual decrease in food production.

According to a number of street directives which Solidarity has uncovered, the food crisis has been planned in part by the government and is intended to create unrest in society which could give justification for police intervention.

The food shortage is now so all-embracing that the government has announced that it is prepared to deploy large police forces to "stem black market trading." On Sunday [2 August] Premier Jaruzelski met Army leaders to assess readiness for possible action "because of the critical situation."

At the same time talks on price increases on everyday commodities are taking place between the leaders of Rural Solidarity and Solidarity and the government.

Of course, in the short term, action against the black market and price rises will not be able to improve the supply of foodstuffs.

However, it seems that police action against the black market would be received with sympathy--albeit reluctant--by large sections of the population. It would thus be the first time since August last year that the authorities' use of force would not meet with direct opposition from Solidarity--that is, large sections of the population.

And this would undeniably be a step on the road toward the government's reconquest of its lost position and toward a loss of prestige for Solidarity, despite the fact that for a long time the organization has been demanding tough measures against food specualtion from the government. Solidarity has difficulty in breaking into the mass media, and with this the food crisis is linked with strikes and free Saturdays.

Since the situation which has now arisen so obviously favors the government there is good reason to ask how the food crisis could assume such proportions and if it is only a consequence of the general decline in the Polish economy.

A large number of facts would say otherwise. It is true that agriculture has been mismanaged catastrophically in recent years and production has further decreased in the last year as a result of the new regime's import controls. A number of agricultural machines have not been delivered because of this and animal feeds and artificial fertilizers have also been affected. But these are problems whose effects are more long term and which cannot explain the acute shortages today.

Or, as a prominent official in the State Planning Institute told me: "In May we will see whether the shortage of food is planned or not. Then the cattle will be let out to graze--the grass still grows even when there is a crisis. If there is a shortage of butter in May the food shortages are a provocation. Now it is August and butter is ransomed, like meat whose production only went down by 2 or 3 percent, according to Rural Solidarity, (by 10 percent, according to the government.) In addition sugar, flour, rice, cocoa and several other everyday items are being rationed. [No closing quotation marks]

Since the spring there has been an acute shortage of cigarettes. The Poles are a smoking nation and the shortage of tobacco is very trying for them. The reason for the shortage of cigarettes was said to be import restrictions which hit cigarette paper among other items. But it took 4 months and many urgings from Solidarity before tobacco began to be sold loose, something which would seem to be an obvious move.

Several tons of rotten food, buried in inaccessible places, were found in Poland during June. In no case could the police explain what had happened.

Soap, diapers, washing powder are other items in short supply. This creates a hoarding panic which spreads to other products, which therefore also disappear from the market and contribute to the escalation of the process.

The result is that half the able-bodied population spends a large part of their work time standing in line. Production, social services and other important functions suffer, which causes further irritation and increases tension. In this context it is important to point out that all the government's decisions on rationing were made too late, when the shortages were already a fact and speculation had started.

And not until Solidarity began to organize guards on foodstores and transportation did the authorities take any steps in this direction themselves. Since June a document which seems to show that the food crisis is planned in part at least has been circulating among Solidarity leaders. It is a compilation of secret instructions for combating Solidarity and the whole of the movement for renewal.

The instructions are said to have been composed by the party leadership (the Central Committee), the Internal Affairs Ministry, the Internal Trade Ministry, the police, the security services and the former Polish trade union federation, which has now been dissolved, in the period November 1980 to January 1981.

According to the documen the aforementioned bodies planned to limit supplies of foodstuffs and everyday items, partly through delaying the distribution of fresh goods so that they would be unusable once they reached the stores. The tactics also involved spreading rumors in the food lines and looting the stores.

The doument is comprehensive. It also includes tips on provocations to be directed at leading figures within the church and Solidarity, and a number of incidents which took place after the document had begun to circulate seem to confirm its authenticity.

Another phenomenon which indicates that the government thinks that it should be able to gain political advantages from the growing social unrest and uncertainty was the mass media campaign surrounding an alleged 35-percent increase in crimes of violence which was launched in May and June and which has not yet receded.

Only after repeated denials and protests from prosecutors, judges and court staff, all the way up to the Supreme Court, was the campaign begun to decrease in intensity. It turned out that the claims were based on a simple statistical manipulation of the figures. However, a certain increase in crimes of violence has taken place, while economic crimes have decreased considerably.

Since August Solidarity's tactics have been not to allow themselves to be drawn onto the streets. On repeated occasions Solidarity has also been successful in stopping spontaneous demonstrations and has even made an active contribution to the maintenance of order in society. However, because of the enormously widespread discontent Solidarity is being forced to break this principle.

This gives the security police, which on several occasions have acted independently of the government, the opportunity to act.

If they succeed in causing trouble at the demonstrations the state "goes in" with police forces and gains an argument for once again limiting civil rights. Such a step would give rise to extremely animated protests, but it could happen that SOME [word published in boldface] of the population would greet it with satisfaction.

BAKA ON PREMIER'S SPEECH AT ECONOMIC REFORM SESSION

LD062150 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1810 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Interview given by Wladyslaw Baka, minister and government plenipotentiary for economic reform, to an unidentified Warsaw Radio correspondent on 6 August; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Baka] I would like to quote a few words from the important and moving summation delivered at the Economic Reform Committee session by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. The premier, one could say, brought the commission down to earth. He said among other things that if all that we talk about, all these beautiful schedules drawn on the boards are to be implemented, three fundamental economic and two fundamental sociopolitical conditions must be fulfilled.

[Question] Could you give them in brief?

[Answer] The first point concerns reconstruction and increasing the production of three things: coal, which, using the words of the premier, is the oxygen of our economy; food; and the components without which it is impossible to fully use the mighty production system in which, one could say, a minute section of industry can make it impossible to use large work enterprises and big production capacities to the optimum--that is, the things which limit production of hygiene goods and medicines. We must, said the premier, reverse the backward motion of the great flywheel of our economy if we are to achieve growth. If we do not do so, no deliberations about reform will make any sense.

The second point, the one on which the premier expressed his opinion, is as follows: He said that we have to break through the lack of confidence in the authorities, when it comes to issue of prices, by very solidly carrying out consultations; to show all the variants; to show the real intentions of the authorities, and to show how price reform is in the interest of the community.

Finally, a very important third factor concerns our relations and our cooperation with foreign countries. We already have far-reaching agreements with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which will allow to use in full the production potential [words indistinct] on repayments [words indistinct]. But one must see a very strong connection between the internal situation in the country and the way we resolve our own problems [words indistinct] and the attitudes of the allies and of the Western banks to our problems. If we have rows, protests, demonstrations, if there is no work, then there will be no credibility; there will be no cooperation and no trade.

[Question] And finally, what about the two sociopolitical conditions metioned by the premier?

[Answer] First condition--reconstruct the authority of the leadership cadres, the authority of the institutions, the authority of a master craftsman, a manager, a director of a factory. There is no other way; such is the logic of the community's life. If such people have no authority, if they are frightened or pushed away or if they have to yield in situations when they should not, then there will be no fundamental technological discipline, no discipline of labor--simply, there will be no production.

[Question] What about the second condition?

[Answer] The second is the issue of the confidence of the community in the authorities and of the authorities in the community. The authorities, said Premier Jaruzelski, give much evidence of the fact that they really and profoundly trust the community. Authorities which do not trust the community are not authorities, according to Premier Jaruzelski. Such power is not power which is born of the people and that is why it is so important to regain the other matter--the confidence of the community in the authorities. The government undertakes various initiatives. It is difficult to take such initiatives in practice. We think that the actions for stabilization and (?others) and everything connected with the economic reform, the concrete moves which are taken in the sphere of the economic reform, make the actions of the authorities more credible and contribute to the fact that this important factor, the confidence in the authorities, will begin to bring about good results for Poland in the economy and all other spheres of our life.

SUCCESS OF ANTISPECULATION MEASURES REPORTED

LD061552 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug (PAP)--Specific action has followed the Polish Government's decision on the use of emergency measures to fight speculation, TRYBUNA LUDU writes. Taking part are the militia, the State Trade Inspectorate, representatives of the State Price Commission, representatives of the public, and soldiers and officers of the Polish Army. On 4 August, raids against speculators were carried out in 28 voivodships. They checked warehouses and transportation, places where [word indistinct] speculation, often very well organized, arises, frequently in keeping with the principles of a criminal organization. They also checked markets, bazaars and shops--places where (?retail trade) is conducted.

The results for one day: preliminary investigations of 133 persons, 288 cases sent to administration commissions, goods worth Z1.7 million confiscated, including tobacco, alcoholic drinks, preserves and concentrates, and also soap, detergent, razors, batteries, children's footwear and clothing. It is especially to be noted that people observing the antispeculation actions of the militia and other control organs view them with total approval.

The second positive phenomenon is the participation in the operations of the day before yesterday of 413 people's controllers, mainly from trade unions, both Solidarity and Industrial Branch Trade Unions. Following the elimination of the Central Council of Trade Unions, trade union controllers ceased to function. It is evident from this that they must be revived and fight effectively against speculation. Also the effective and well organized participation of officers and men of the Polish Army, who helped the professional checkers, met with the complete approval from the public.

More on Success of Measures

LD062254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Intensifies antispeculation actions are continuing. Taking part in the checks being carried out at bazaars and in the streets and in stores and warehouses are militiamen, soldiers, inspectors of the State Trade Inspectorate, and (?voluntary Citizen Militia reserve) personnel.

During the first 3 days of this week, on the basis of the results of checks carried out, more than 200 investigations were mounted against speculators throughout the country. About 1,000 applications have been made to collegiums dealing with misdemeanours for punishment to be given to people found cheating, concealing goods and selling these goods at increased prices. Goods were seized--chiefly cigarettes, alcohol and confectionery products worth Z4 million. The confiscated goods, particularly foodstuffs, are sent to state homes for children and social assistacne centers. Alcohol and cigarettes are sent to trading centers to be put on sale.

SHORTAGE OF COAL SUPPLIES IN COUNTRY OUTLINED

LD062008 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Everyone is sounding the alarm: "There's no coal!" How can we get out of the coal trap? Whatever happens, sooner or later we will feel this lack ourselves because although the sun is still high in the skies, fall is not far way.

What is the situation really like in coal mining? The ministry is constantly amending--downwards unfortunately--the extraction plans. But no one will get warm on plans. If things go well it is planned to extract 168 million tons. By the end of July barely 95 million tons had been extracted. The operational headquarters of the Ministry of Mining is trying to patch up the coal gaps by transfering fuel to the needs of the foodstuff campaign, to the sugar harvesting and winter heating campaign, but it is difficult to deplete stocks which are minimal in any case.

The facts are as follows: Deliveries of coal to sugar refineries will continue to remain below requirements.

Out of the 1.2 million tons ordered in the third quarter barely 130,000 tons have been amassed. The sugar refineries in Chelm and Leszno Voivodships are threatened with the danger of being late with the campaign, even though the sugarbeet is still out in the fields. Drying plants are already experiencing stoppages.

Disquieting signals are reaching us from Bydgoszcz, Rzeszow and Wloclawek Voivodships that because of a shortage of coal, factories producing powdered milk and cellulose might come to a halt. Power stations in Poznan and in the lower Odra area have stocks for 3 or 4 days and the forecasts regarding the whole country are such that by the end of September it will be possible to amass stocks of winter heat sufficient only for 8 or perhaps 10 days whereas the norms stipulate at least 15 days. The ministry assures that the municipal economy, including individual customers, will be heated somehow or other, but in turn some of the stocks will be taken away from industry, transport and the power industry. The circle is closing. The hopes for improving the situation are not very great, although it has been calculated that if the time lost in mines because of breaks between shifts and because of breakdowns were used to the optimum then it would be possible to manually increase extraction by as much as 15 million tons, in other words almost one tenth of total production.

Meanwhile extraction is going down. The reasons for this are known, but let us add--and we were informed of this today at the Planning Department of the Ministry of Mining--that only a 1-hour stoppage, irrespective of the reasons means 30,000 tons of unextracted raw material, in other words as many as 15 trainloads of coal.

FISHING FLEET EXPERIENCING FUEL DIFFICULTIES

LD071036 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The Polish fishing fleet continues to experience a difficult, truly critical fuel situation. It happens that ships wait for 1 month for so-called coaling. At present, the greatest difficulties are experienced by the Swinoujscie Odra. Several ships have been waiting for fuel for a long time at the port of Vancouver. There are some possibilities of transferring dollars from the account of one enterprise to the account of another via London [word indistinct]. Simply put, the savings by shipowners are very slender. It can be said today that with the present high prices of fuel a very high percentage of money obtained from the export of fish landed by our ships is allocated for fuel.

YOUTH UNION, LABOR MINISTRY OFFICIALS MEET

LD061930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Today's meeting between representatives from the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, headed by Minister Antoni Rajkiewica, and the leadership of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP], headed by its chairman, Jerzy Jaskiernia, was fruitful in the conclusions drawn and the practical decisions made.

The purpose of the meeting was to define the most important problems of the younger generation requiring the attention of the ministry, as well as ways of mutual cooperation. It was recognized that it is necessary to carry out fundamental changes in the system of labor mediation.

The ZSMP for its part offered to help in fashioning the interests of youth in the direction of the professions most needed in our economy. The ZSMP can, for example, meaningfully help in matters connected with the recruitment of cadres for the mining industry.

During the meeting it was deemed essential to undertake organized collective efforts for finding work outside the country. This should be done in a planned manner and in keeping with the economic interests of the country and of the young themselves.

Another result of the meeting was acceptance by the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs of the union's proposal concerning the setting up of youth labor cooperatives. They will serve to solve the young people's current problems in the services and housing.

PZPR VOIVODSHIP SESSIONS HELD IN SLUPSK, POZNAN

LD062300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Voivodship party committees have been holding plenary sessions in Slupsk and Poznan.

In Slupsk, it has been decided without waiting for guidelines from above, to take up many practical economic initiatives. Also taking up a lot of time were matters pertaining to the economic reform, and in this there were many questions as to why it is taking so long to introduce it. It was stated that there are no grounds for acting slowly and for not telling the whole truth. It was also demanded that television and the press should say more about the reform and about the discussion taking place around it, and that they should show the work being done at the offices of the Council of Ministers.

In Poznan, meanwhile, it was assessed that people not connected with the workers' movement and wishing to achieve their own personal aims have shipped up a propaganda and leaflet campaign which is one of the elements of the Solidarity election campaign. Much attention was devoted also to the preparations for the economic reform, and it was stated that one should not wait passively for it because it will not implement itself of its own accord.

INTERPRESS URGES SUPPORT FOR NEW CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD061530 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug (PAP)--Commenting on the Political Bureau decision to convene a PUWP CC plenary meeting on August 8, that is only two weeks after the conclusion of the PUWP Congress, the Polish INTERPRESS agency said that the decision stems from a new wave of social tensions which pose an ever greater threat to the state's order and security. The foodstuff shortages, the temporary lowered meat rations and plans to raise the prices of bread and flour products, triggered "hunger marches" in some cities. Besides, protest strikes have been announced.

Nobody denies that living conditions of the Poles are very difficult nowadays, but these difficulties cannot be solved by fanning up hysteria, stepping up disquiet by the spectre of hunger and by constantly sowing distrust.

The new Central Committee, which will have to take a stand on the tense political situation, deserves full respect and trust of the society. The CC, the PUWP's most important body between the party congresses, is now virtually a group of the entirely new activists.

One can trust that its decisions will serve the quiet and businesslike overcoming of the crisis phenomena and the growing social troubles and tensions caused by the crisis. One can be confident that as never before the CC will be able to force the administration into the honest and correct implementation of the party line for the prosperity of the working people.

This CC was elected as an advocate of the line of renewal. At the same time, it is a guarantor and defender of the nationwide front of the forces of goodwill. Common sense and patriotic [words indistinct] often legitimate, protests. It must adopt the stand that the interests of the working people and the state are common rather than contradictory and that [passage indistinct].

MOKRZYSZCZAK STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PARTY UNITY

LD061532 Warsaw PAP in English 1434 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug (PAP)--Asked what he considers the most important thing after the congress, Political Bureau alternate member, CC First Secretary in Olsztyn Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak told PAP that it is "the party's unity in work according to the line of the 6th plenum confirmed by the 9th congress, and of that first of all progress on the economic front. I believe it is time for party members, and others will surely follow suit, to take extra effort aimed at raising production wherever possible. In particular we must harvest and make good use of what the soil bears.

Speaking about his participation in party work, Mokrzyszczak said that he saw first and foremost the need to "cooperate closely with basic party organizations. National-scale issues which are raised in those organizations must be brought to the forum of the CC or the Political Bureau. They must be well informed about party members' opinions on the party's policy. The decisions or orientations in the activity of party leaders, in turn, must be explained or interpreted so that they are clear to those who will implement them in work establishments, in the cities and the countryside", Mokrzyszczak said.

PARTY STATUTE DESCRIBES MEMBERSHIP PRINCIPLES

LD070921 Warsaw PAP in English 0809 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug (PAP)--Many of the important changes and amendments introduced into the PUWP statue by the 9th extraordinary party congress concerned membership in the PUWP.

According to the new statute, PUWP members have been given new rights: the right to active participation in creating the party programme and general policy, and shaping this policy by formulating conclusions addressed to party congresses, conferences and bodies, the right of members to present and defend their own views concerning party policy, decisions made by party bodies and members' own basic party organizations, when these views differ from the majority viewpoint--party forum and supreme instances included.

One important right is the right to criticize and evaluate the activities of not--as it used to be before--every party member and activist, but also each party organization and body during party meetings.

Another entry says a PUWP member can not be vindicated nor made responsible by the party for criticism expressed at the party forum.

Moreover, it has been regarded necessary to pinpoint and broaden certain duties contained in the statute. This concerns, among other things, active participation in the implementation of party resolutions, in the political life of the party and nation, propagating party policy, opposing views and activities infringing the principles of our system, striking out at People's Poland. Another extremely vital point is the statute's new, more demanding principles of responsibility for people who introduce new party candidates.

All-in-all, the statute expounds equality of rights and duties for PUWP members, regardless of their function and post in the party. The statute gives everyone the right to criticize, but also sets the duty to criticize negative facets.

Another entry in the statute says that PUWP members who infringe intra-party democracy (?and) clamp down debates and criticism and fail to react to justified criticism are also liable to be punished by the PUWP.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI: POWER STRUGGLE UNDERWAY

LD061506 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug (PAP)--"Today there is no more doubt that political struggle, a power struggle is underway in the country and it has become clear that there are people in Solidarity for whom trade union work is not the most important thing. There are sufficient grounds to believe that the irresponsible current dangerous to the independent existence of Poland has gained prominence in "Solidarity leadership", the Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI observed.

"The foundation of socialist renewal created by the extraordinary party congress has made forces inimical or even hostile to socialism, grow apprehensive and active."

"Contrary to the expectations of many 'hawks' in Solidarity, and KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] leaders in particular, the present government has been in power too long and its prestige is growing. Thus it is a major obstacle for the realization of plans of those forces which are getting ready to take over power behind the backs of millions of trade union members."

"How come that some people have recently grown so confident that state authorities will not resort to firm measures to remove the threat to socialism, to Poland's independent existence? Perhaps hopes for leniency were awakened by the 'Polish' resolution of the U.S. House of Representatives, which said that the U.S. would not stand idly by in case of any internal repression or outside intervention against the Polish nation."

"This statement is an example of unprecedented interference in the internal affairs of our country. What other way is there to understand the warning against the use of 'internal repression'? There are grounds to assume that there is a link between the U.S. resolution and the developments in Poland. The House of Representatives adopted it on 3d July, i.e. three days before the peak of 'hunger' protests."

"Fanning tension by assurances of protection from 'internal repression' may be understood unequivocally as having to do with socialism. Only a socialist Poland can exist and, if need arises, all the possible means will be used to defend it. Whoever thinks that we shall not fight for socialism is making a gross mistake.

Perhaps our enemies have been deluded by the compromising and above all prudent tactics of party and government leaders or they have been encouraged by the readiness to conduct a dialogue. However, it must be borne in mind that the price is never too high when at stake is the weal of the country, moderation, the restoration of peace, in a word the preservation of socialism in Poland", the daily wrote.

PAPERS WRITE ON WORLD PRESS REACTION TO EVENTS

LD070940 Warsaw PAP in English 0828 GMT 7 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Aug (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY today thus commented on the world press opinion about Poland:

"It is essential that while urging us to discipline, self-sacrifice and work, the foreign press, news agencies and world television and radio broadcasting stations abound in reproaches and instructions.

"The Polish nation is presented in these reports as a nation bankrupt economically, politically immature and counting above all on generosity on the part of its socialist allies and Western partners. Yet how can one speak about partnership in the situation when Poland is stretching out her begging hand to the world?

"The wave of excitement over the Polish renewal has rather passed for good.

"The awareness of the international conditionalities of the Polish events is far greater outside than inside Poland.

"Poland's fate is more connected with the world than we may think, and it is worth to look more often and critically into that international mirror," wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

In a commentary on the same subject, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said:

"It is hard not to blush with shame upon reading these instructions, these statements of obvious facts--obvious even for foreigners--but, unfortunately, not for all Poles. Maybe some ears will bend more willingly to the truth written by foreign pens, which cannot be suspected of resentment towards the radical wing of the Solidarity union. If only the truth could get through at last..." ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote.

BRIEFS

ZIELONA GORA EXPORT STATISTICS--In Zielona Gora Voivodship the value of export delieveries in the first half of the year amounted to 500 million exchange zloty. This means a decline of over three percent compared with the same period last year. [Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 5 Aug 81 LD]

WLOCLAWEK ECONOMIC STATISTICS--The Presidium of the voivodship People's Council and the voivodship team of Sejm deputies met today in Wloclawek. They discussed the results of the fulfillment of the socioeconomic plan and the budget of Wloclawek Voivodship in the first half of this year. The value of the sale of goods, labor and service in the first 6 months of this year declined by almost 11 percent compared with the same period last year. The value of cash income by the population in the first half of the year amounted to Z9.5 billion; that is, an increase of nearly 30 percent compared with the first half of last year. In the first half of the year 530 flats were handed over for occupancy. This is 30 percent of the voivodship's annual plan. [Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Aug 81 LD]

CEAUSESCU CONTINUES VISIT TO TULCEA COUNTY

AU061314 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Aug (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu continued his working visit to Tulcea County on August 6 seeing round farm and industrial units.

The Romanian head of state is accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, by other officials.

On visiting the Free Port of Sulina, the Romanian head of state was informed that following the operations performed on the storing, manipulating and selling units, the annual traffic capacity of the port will record [figure indistinct] million tons. The balance sheet of the first seven months of this year shows that services in this port topped the level initially envisaged by 17 percent. Over this interval almost 116,000 tons of goods were (?handled).

The Romanian president also visited the platform and the warehouses of the free port, as well as the transit facilities and the ship-repair yard.

MEETING MARKS GENERAL TRADE UNION ANNIVERSARY

AU031903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Aug (AGERPRES)--Marking the celebration of 75 years since the foundation of the General Trade Union Commission of Romania, on August 3 a session of scientific papers was held in Bucharest, on the "Role of the Trade Unions in the Revolutionary Struggle Led by the Romanian Communist Party in the Work of Building the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society." It was attended by party and trade union activists, old militants of the working class movement, didactic staff and researchers, working people of Bucharest enterprises and institutions.

The presented papers evoked the long traditions of struggle of the working class movement in Romania and the importance of the setting up, in 1906, of the General Trade Union Commission that laid the foundation of the unity of action of the trade union movement in Romania. Pointed out was the contribution made by the RCP to the development of the revolutionary conception on the role and functions of the trade unions in the socialist society.

BRIEFS

NEW SUDANESE AMBASSADOR--On 20 July, Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, received Husayn 'Isam ad-Din Hasan, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Sudan to the Socialist Republic of Romania in connection with his forthcoming accreditation. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jul 81 p 2 AU]

POLITIKA ON ANTI-YUGOSLAV TERRORISM IN BELGIUM

AU062058 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 81 p 1

[M. Pantelic commentary]

[Text] In the short period of only 15 days, 4 employees of the Yugoslav Embassy in Brussels were cut down by bullets. No one remembers such a drastic terroristic pogrom against the official representatives of a country such as the current one against the Yugoslavs in Belgium as having ever taken place in any other European capital. The wounds of Blagoje Anakioski and Franc Spindler have not yet healed and already an "unknown attacker" has now killed Stojan Djeric and wounded Redzo Zuko. Is what is in progress now a diabolical plan to physically liquidate the personnel of the Yugoslav diplomatic mission in Belgium?

It seemed to some that an exaggerated significance was attributed to the earlier anti-Yugoslav excesses in Belgium and that the attacks on the agency of the Yugoslav air transport and the Yugoslav Tourist Association or the burning of the building of the association of the Yugoslavs of Albanian nationality were mere "incidents" of short duration and limited scope, especially because the Belgian authorities continued to offer assurances of their readiness to contribute to developing the relations between the two countries among other ways also by protecting the lives and the property of the Yugoslav citizens working in Belgium.

However, the crimes have become increasingly frequent and deadly. It began with the demonstrations in the spring during which the Yugoslav flags were torn. Then the anti-Yugoslav terrorists intensified their attacks from "case" to "case:" from explosions to burnings, wounding and killing . . . .

What else must happen before the Belgian authorities take the measures which they are obliged to take not only under their own laws but also under international law? It is probably no longer necessary now to keep repeating that what is involved are not some ordinary or political incidents but an organized action of anti-Yugoslav terrorism which shrinks from no criminal act. According to some already quite frequent analyses, Brussels is considered the new main center of the terrorists, whose goal is to settle accounts with revolvers and bombs with everything Yugoslav. Being the seat of NATO and the EEC, this city has already earned the epithet of the city with the highest number of spies per square meter, something that is not difficult to understand in view of the circumstances. But is it logical that the center of agents should be also a center of criminals?

The number of incomprehensible questions is quite sufficient even without any such comparison. Primarily, the question is: Is it easier for the terrorists to shoot the Yugoslav representatives than it is for the Belgian police to protect the embassy employees and catch the attackers? Perhaps the Belgian authorities are not accustomed to such brutal attackers, but they have undoubtedly had the opportunity to work out to the very last detail a system of protecting foreign representatives since their country is swarming with them!

It is in such a diplomatic pit that in the last 2 weeks the representatives of the Yugoslav Embassy have obviously been the most frequent victims of criminal acts. The impression has not been gained that the diplomats of other countries have been frightened by what is happening to the Yugoslavs or that in this connection the Belgian organs have any trouble deciding whom they should protect first. It seems clear to everyone that what is involved is an exclusively anti-Yugoslav plot that has intensified in Belgium particularly after the Kosovo events as well as after a number of successful actions against the anti-Yugoslav criminal activities in other countries. Nevertheless, no appropriate measures have been taken to prevent and eradicate this type of terrorism in Belgium. That country's authorities cannot excuse themselves by saying that it is difficult to uncover and liquidate this kind of underground activity only because the terrorist organizations sometimes hide under the names of societies for harmless hobbies.

It is known that it is the most difficult task to deceive the authorities. We also cannot reproach the Belgian authorities for not knowing what is covered by transparent masks. They are perhaps overlooking one rule alone: Terrorism against foreigners in a country quickly turns into a threat to the people of the country involved itself. In the meantime, the Belgian authorities should make it clear through practical actions whether they are really prepared to protect the Yugoslavs in accordance with international law, their own laws and their proclaimed desire to promote cooperation with Yugoslavia.

As it is, it may appear that a "handful of criminals" is able to destroy more than what a reputable country, such as Belgium, can build in its relations with Yugoslavia and that the anti-Yugoslav terrorism is for the Belgian police a perfect crime. The citizens of Yugoslavia, let alone the citizens of Belgium, would not believe such an outcome.

KOSOVO PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE EXPELS BAKALI

AU062052 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo has expelled Mahmut Bakali from the Provincial Committee and punished him with the party measure, the last warning before expulsion from the League of Communists. Sixty-one members of the committee voted in favor of this proposal submitted by the Provincial Committee Presidium and 11 members of the Provincial Committee voted in favor of the proposal--submitted at tonight's session by Cerim Gasi, member of the committee--that Mahmut Bakali be punished only by expulsion from the Provincial Committee.

At tonight's session of the Provincial Committee, Saban Hiseni was also expelled due to his responsibility for the removal of the slogan "Tito, our past, present and future" on the occasion of the visit by a cultural and arts ensemble in Decani. At the same time, Gazmend Zajmi, former rector of Prestina University, was released from membership in the Provincial Committee at his own request. Zorica Vuletic and Frita Redzepi were released from their membership in the Provincial Committee due to cadre requirements.

Sinan Hasani, Nebih Gasi, Refki Dauti, Ilija Vakic, Savo Komadinic, Ilijaz Kurtesi and Svetislav Vukovic were elected as the new members of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

The Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo has been reduced from 19 to 13 members. The following are members of the Presidium: Veli Deva, Predrag Cuskic, Nebih Gasi, Dzevdet Hamza, Sinan Hasani, Petar Kostic, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Mustafa Pljakic Sinan Sahiti, Ali Sukrija, Ilija Vakic, Azem Vlasi and Svetislav Vukovic.

Provincial Committee Session

LD062050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0925 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Pristina, 6 Aug (TANJUG)--The Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee met in Pristina today under the chairmanship of Veli Deva. The topic of discussion at this expanded session of the party forum is activity to date on carrying out the Provincial Committee's action program of the League of Communists tasks in the struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and for a stabilization of the province's political situation. The introductory report on this topic was submitted by Petar Kostic, secretary of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium. He emphasized that everything which has been achieved in the last 3 months should be judged with measured optimism, but also with a lack of staisfaction with the fact that the level of consolidation which had been realistically hoped for in the Kosovo situation has not been achieved.

The Provincial Committee will also discuss the report of the commission of the Serbia League of Communists Central Committee Presidium and the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium on establishing the political responsibility of the former Provincial Committee president, Mahmut Bakali. Also on the agenda are some changes in the cadre composition of the Provincial Committee and its Presidium. Andrej Marinc, Nandor Major and Dusan Ckrebic are also participating in the work of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee session.

Submitting the introductory report at today's session of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, Petar Kostic, secretary of the Provincial Committee Presidium, recalled that 3 months have passed since the adoption of the action program and little more than 4 months have passed since the start of the struggle of the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces in the province against the hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and in favor of a stabilization of the political and security situation in Kosovo. According to Kostic, an enormous number of cadres are involved in this activity, including members of the Provincial Committee, members of the province's political aktiv and members of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee and of the LCY Central Committee who live in Kosovo. They have also received suitable help and support from other cadres in both the republic and the country as a whole.

The secretary of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium went on to say: "Despite the fact that we have achieved obvious results, the value and volume of which will be expressed to an even greater extent in the next phase, we assess everything that has been achieved realistically with measured optimism, at the same time expressing dissatisfaction with the fact that the degree of consolidation which we had hoped for in the Kosovo situation has not been achieved.

"In no single municipality is there the dominant conviction that the greater part of the work has been completed or that there exists any kind of basis to weaken the intensity of involvement. On the contrary, it is emphasized everywhere that we can ensure suitable results only by even more work. This is not only an expression of the caution which currently characterizes all of our assessments, but also an expression of the true situation which we have reached through our activity to date."

Kostic informed those participating in the session that in assessing the political and security situation in Kosovo the Provincial Committee Presidium had concluded that it was more favorable, but still complex. That is, there is no longer activity such as was organized by the enemy in March and the beginning of April. However, because something has been routed and taken off the streets, it has not necessarily been annihilated ideologically. The assessment of the complexity of the situation arises from the fact that there are only a small number of municipalities in the province in which the enemy does not appear, above all by writing slogans and leaflets, by attacking social and industrial property, and by interferring with the property and attacking on the personal freedom of people in some villages. Kostic noted that all of this is taking place in conditions of intensive subversive and propaganda activity by Albania and hostile activity by emigre groups.

Petar Kostic went on to emphasize that despite the fact that ideopolitical orientation was taking place increasingly more successfully, its intensity still does not fully accord with the need to overcome more rapidly the situation created since the demonstrations. This is a consequence of lack of readiness and capability in organizations of the League of Communists at some faculties, as well as at Elektroprivreda Kosovo, the Ramiz Sadiku combine in Pristina and in some places in Pec, Decani, Vitina and Urosevac. That is, there are still instances of remaining silent, lack of resolve and attempts to minimize hostile activity, as well as of opportunism in relation to measures against the enemy.

Having stated that in nearly all municipal League of Communists organizations there had been a cooling of relations between the nationalities, Kostic stressed that this had impelled the League of Communists and all subjective forces to fight in an organized way in order to return confidence. This is the central issue in the ideological and political action of the League of Communists in the struggle to strengthen brotherhood and unity.

Kostic emphasized that ending the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, especially those qualified cadres whose presence is of exceptional significance for successful economic work--where we are confronted with very major difficulties--also depends on the speed and effectiveness of measures taken.

Kostic devoted part of his report to the realization of tasks in the area of education and upbringing, emphasizing that the next school year must really begin anew--not only in the calendar sense, but also in the sense of the essential changes. With this aim in mind, work on sorting out the situation at the university is aimed at three strategic issues: a critical assessment of cadre policy, an analysis of teaching plans and programs and critical assessment of textbooks and other literature, with special reference to books imported from Albania.

Judging that the complexity of the overall situation in the province is also created by major difficulties in the economy and in economic activity, Petar Kostic said that this circumstance requires constant activity to create conditions for greater economic stabilization. He emphasized that all qualitative factors of economic activity are at great variance with the plan and with needs. The province is confronted for the first time with the fact that exports cover only 46.7 percent of imports and only 17.5 percent of imports from the convertible market. He emphasized that when realizing the established policy, the League of Communists must forcefully oppose instances of lack of consistency, lack of responsibility and resistance and must oppose the idea and attitude that one can live without realizing production plans and with low income, high levels of losses and so forth.

At the end of the introductory report, Petar Kostic, secretary of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, said that in order for continued activities to be carried out successfully it is essential to make a critical analysis of our own weaknesses which have come to the fore in the already noted lack of vigilance, opportunism, flippancy, vacillation and passivity, in order to be able to carry out differentiation where necessary and achieve an even higher degree of capability and unity in the League of Communists in carrying our the ideopolitical struggle.

An open struggle of views and constructive criticism and self-criticism in all basic organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists needs to be the method of behavior in deepening and stimulating the process of differentiation in all sociopolitical organizations and organs in the province, Kostic concluded.

The first participant in the discussion, Bahri Oruci, spoke about the political, security and economic situation in the province. Despite the intensive struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary actions and the process of differentiation which are taking place--more rapidly in some environments than in others--the security situation is still complex. Oruci said that such a conclusion can even be argued on the basis of a superficial analysis of activity by the enemy who, although decimated, is stepping up his actions. They answer every action of ours with a counteraction, by spreading slogans and distributing pamphlets. Thus, right at the beginning of a trial for hostile activities, slogans and pamphlets appeared which said that they did not recognize the validity of our court. They called it "traitorous." Following increased activity to end the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province, slogans appeared saying "Where were the Serbs and Montenegrins 20 years ago when the Albanians were removed to Turkey" and so forth.

Oruci said that today nobody is able to offer an exact assessment of when the enemy will finally be routed, and this makes the security situation in the province more difficult. For this reason, as well as to strengthen the security service organs, which have become more effective but are still slow in uncovering the organizers of the counterrevolution, it is essential to intensify sociopolitical activity and thus expose the enemy more rapidly.

Speaking about the economic situation, Oruci repeated statements which have recently been heard at many meetings in the province. In short, economic trends in Kosovo are worrying and this is primarily a consequence of subjective weaknesses. However, this phenomenon needs to be called by its proper name, a violation of the system of self-management, which is favored by liberalist and technobureaucratic forces and idlers, of which there are some both inside and outside the economy. In setting out the most important tasks for the consolidation of the economic situation, Orusi emphasized that we can emerge from the present difficulties above all through the development of self-management relations and by devoting all human and other potentials to better quality and more effective work.

Jetulah Gasi, chairman of the League of Communists Municipal Conference in Podujevo, spoke about the activity of communists and all progressive forces in this municipality in the struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary forces. Current activity in Podujevo is characterized by full mobility of the League of Communists in deepening ideopolitical differentiation and carrying out the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee's action program. However, Gasi added that this activity is not taking place in all environments with the same degree of intensity. He said that there are environments in which passivity, opportunism and verbalism in action are pronounced.

Although it is improving, the political situation in the municipality of Podujevo continues to be burdened with phenomena of hostile activity. This is manifested through the writing of slogans, insults against prominent provincial, republican and federal leaders, the sowing of international hatred, threats against municipal activists and so forth. In some ways the enemy has indentified himself, because the pamphlets and threats arrive with the signature of the "committee for the national liberation of Kosovo and the Lab" or of the "Albananian Marxisit-Leninist Party," whose letters bear Urdsevac postmarks. Apart from this Jetulah Gasi said that hostile activity is also manifested in extreme attitudes and ways of dressing, as well as in attacks on social and individual property, especially property belonging to Serbian and Montenegrin families.

The next speaker in the discussion, Redzep Gasi president of the Kosovo University League of Communists Action Conference, spoke about ideopolitical activity and activity in general at the faculties and higher schools. He said that all basic party organizations were critically reviewing their past work and that analyses were being carried out at the university level of cadre policies; the ideological value of any literature used in teaching, plans and work programs; the policy of grants to students; and the university's international cooperaion. Speaking about the number of students at Pristina University, Gasi said that the figures which had so far been quoted were not accurate and that they had been exaggerated often because of the unsettled status of (?regular) students, partyly because of financing and often because of boasting. He stated that there are a total of 28,608 regular students at the faculties and higher schools of Kosovo University.

Redzep Gasi said that an analysis of the cadre policy showed that the criteria concerning the election and reelection of lecturers had not been observed and added that no lecturer or assistant lecturer had ever failed to be reelected, though some lecturers had neither any vocational nor any academic qualifications.

Speaking about cooperation with the state university in Tirana, Gasi provided data on the number of lecturers from Tirana who had lectured in Pristina. The number amount to 3 percent of the total number of lecturers at Pristina University in 1973. In the 1980-81 school year this figure dropped to 1.6 percent. He also said that as a result of an analysis 2 textbooks and 17 auxiliary books were recommended for withdrawal from use.

Appraising the results of the first enrollment period at the university, Redzep Gasi stressed among other things that the number of candidates who enrolled for courses conducted in the Serbo-Croatian language was insufficient and that this called for a greater involvement by the sociopolitical structures in the municipalities.

According to Gasi, a total of 365 people have so far been expelled from the League of Communists at the university because of their passive attitude, and 19 have been expelled because they participated in the demonstrations and supported them. Most of these people are students. So far, three lecturers have been expelled from the party, and three others have been subjected to the final disciplinary punishment before expulsion.

Speaking about the implementation of the action program in the youth orgnization, Sanije Hiseni, president of the Kosovo youth orgnization, said that a large number of the young had condemned the hostile counterrevolutionary activity in the province. A particular contribution had been made to this by the numerous discussions and meetings held in the organizations of the League of Socialist Youth of Kosovo at which the real aims of the counterrevolutionaries were explained to the young. She said that during this exercise it was discovered that a certain number of youth organizations exist only formally on paper, and that there are no youth organizations at all in a number of areas. These omissions are now being rectified, Sanije Hiseni said.

She stated that particular attention has been devoted to discussions with students, from among whom--as is well-known--most of the demonstrators came. Pristina University lecturers also participated in these discussions, explaining the basic aims of the counterrevolution to the students, but not neglecting questions of the development of self-managing relations at the university, students' participation in self-managing decision making and other themes of interest to students such as their standard of living, grants, loans...

Sanije Hiseni stressed that this action should be intensified still further, especially because the enemy was not idle. At this moment, in her view, a particularly topical task was that of preventing the writing and displaying of hostile slogans--still a frequent phenomenon--and suppressing their demagogic effect on the young. The aim of our action, Sanije Hiseni concluded, is not merely political differentiation between the young and listing shortcomings, but is primarily overcoming the existing state of affairs as rapidly as possible.

Nasmi Mikulovoi, who spoke about the League of Communists' activities in suppressing the activities of the nationalist and irredentist elements among the workers of Trepca, expressed the view that carrying out the tasks of economic stabilization constituted the basic element of political stabilization.

He said that most of the combine's workers stayed at their workposts during the demonstrations held in Kosovska Mitrovica and condemned the nationalist and counterrevolutionary activities. A certain number of workers who joined the demonstrators have been expelled from the work organization. The basic degree of differentiation has been carried out in all the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the combine, though with a certain delay, and those who in any way supported the demonstrations or revealed themselves to be nationalists have been expelled from the League of Communists.

According to Nasmi Mukulovoi, the combine's communists and working people are now facing major economic tasks on the settling of which, as he put it, the overall stabilization of political conditions also depends to a great extent.

Dusan Ristic positively appraised the fact that results had been achieved in the past period in mobilizing the masses and the cadres and in identifying and suppressing the exponents of the counterrevolutionary phenomena.

However, he stressed that the Kosovo League of Communists was still far from achieving the results which it had to achieve, because problems were very complex. He advocated an intensification of ideopolitical differentiation and of the effort aimed at making the organizations of the League of Communists and the authorities capable of carrying out their functions.

The organizations of the League of Communists, Ristic stressed, must struggle energetically against opportunism, compromise-seeking and liberalism, which continue to be in evidence and which tend to hush things up. It is also necessary to raise the capability of the authorities and the security services, to enable us to oppose more successfully the phenomena and the enemy's actions which are the cause of the grave psychological mood in the province. We have not yet succeeded in creating the atmosphere, Ristic said, in which we shall all strive to identify those who attack people in our streets, write slogans and pamphlets, and so forth.

Particular attention must be paid to intranational relations in the province. These relations have been disrupted and the struggle to restore the shaken mutual trust is one of the current vital tasks. The League of Communists or, in other words, its basic organizations have an important role to play in this action. However, it is first necessary to overcome the state of affairs in a number of environments in which there is a tendency to silence people and call to account those members of the League of Communists who speak openly at party meetings about problems and phenomena.

Speaking about the responsibility for what happened in Kosovo last spring, Dusan Ristic stressed that he could not be exempt from such responsibility because at the time of these events he held one of the most responsible offices in the province, the office of president of the Provincial Assembly. In the course of my ideopolitical activity, both before and after the Kosovo events, Ristic said, I have striven to act in the spirit of the LCY's orientation and struggle for the implementation of the LCY's views. However, it is a fact that these things have taken place in Kosovo and because of my responsible office I cannot be exempt from responsibility for them. Consequently, Ristic said, I have decided to inform the Provincial Committee today that I shall resign from the office of president of the Provincial Assembly and my decision is irrevocable.

However, Dusan Ristic did not agree with the criticism levelled against him yesterday by a number of delegates at the Assembly session when they charged him with "having given rise to nationalism" by publicly and openly speaking about the problem of the exodus of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and by taking a stand at meetings against certain trends and phenomena. I do not find this criticism to be in keeping with the positions of the League of Communists, Dusan Ristic said, adding that he stood by all that he had publicly stated and that he was not renouncing his views.

Tahir Ajasi of Glogova and Imer Gasi of Suva Reka spoke about the results achieved so far in the activity of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in these two municipalities.

Dzevdet Hamza urged a more concrete action against the enemy because the present activity is often limited to the review of the situation or to the production of data on the number of meetings held, the number of people punished and so on.

Speaking about the hostile activity which has now assumed a different form, Hamza emphasized that hostile actions had been taking place since 1979 and that everyone knew about them--from the province to the federal organs and institutions. The duration of these actions requires that we all strive together still more energetically to completely unmask the enemy.

Dzevdet Hamza spoke about the removal and attempts to remove slogans and pictures of Comrade Tito at the demand of individual Albanian groups. He said that certain measures had been undertaken against people guilty of such acts at Glogovac, Decani and Gnjilane, while investigation was under way against people responsible for such acts at Suva Reka and Prizren.

Sadik Sadiku, delegate from Kosovska Kamenica, emphasized that hostile forces did not have a strong base in his municipality. However, he criticized the work and behavior of the municipal leaders. He said that shortcomings and problems had been accumulating in Kosovska Kamenica for years, that the municipal officials were divided in their assessments and actions and that they far too easily passed over the warnings that shortcomings existed in certain areas.

Taking part in the discussion, Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Assembly, said that the action program which is on the agenda of the meeting of the Provincial Committee represented the signpost for the activity of the League of Communists of Kosovo until the 12th LCY Congress, the 9th Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia and the provincial conference of the League of Communists, which will be held next spring. There are no more important tasks for our society than those embodied in the action program, Ckrebic said. However, this program also contains the global directions of activity and it must therefore be constantly revised. The enemy is changing his tactics. He no longer appears in a massive manner on the streets, but uses other forms of activity.

Expressing the impression that the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo is extending powerful support to the efforts to implement the action program, Dusan Ckrebic said that the League of Communists of Serbia would continue to support the affirmation of the basic values of our self-managing society. He said that the efforts in this direction will enjoy all of our help and unreserved support. Ckrebic urged that the process of differentiation be continued and made more meaningful. We must differentiate on the key questions of the Yugoslav reality: the constitutional order, self-management, brotherhood and unity, nonalignment and the international position of our country. This must be the subject of differentiation in society because these are fundamental questions, Ckrebic emphasized.

Urging greater stimulation of ideological and political work in the League of Communists, Ckrebic said that every village, school, local community and so on must adapt itself to the present system of hostile activity and parry it. Declarations are not enough, he said, adding that it was incomprehensible that no one "noticed" those who wrote slogans some 10 meters long. The ideopolitical struggle waged by the sociopolitical organizations is irreplaceable, but the state organs must also be equipped for the struggle against the enemy.

As far as Kosovo is concerned, the basic possibilities are in the province itself, but help must also be extended by Serbia, Vojvodina and all of Yugoslavia because this is in the interest of the entire community. There is no justification for complacency, especially if the activity is (?producing) poor results, Ckrebic said. He especially urged the return of trust between nations and nationalities and said that national intolerance was "part of the arsenal of our country's enemies. Ckrebic added that national exclusiveness never had any support in the working class, while the League of Communists will not make any compromises with anyone on this question.

Ckrebic expressed the view that hostile emigres outside Yugoslavia became active for this very reason, because the enemy failed in this field. Chetniks are "concerned" about Serbian Kosovo, the Albanian emigres are worried about Kosovo because they think that it should be part of "greater Albania," while Ustashe care for Kosovo because they are interested in destroying Yugoslavia. In brief, they united from their different positions to destroy our unity--Ckrebic emphasized, adding that he gained an unequivocal impression from today's discussion in the Provincial Committee that nobody will ever succeed in this.

Supporting the assessment that education must be one ofthe priorities, Ckrebic said that obsession with history and tradition, national features and so on must give way to what is common to us all in the socialist self-managing society. Our history, past and present, is very rich and represents the source of our togetherness, because we did not find ourselves here by accident, Ckrebic emphasized. As regards education, Ckrebic said that it must be in keeping with the economic and social development. Objectively speaking, humanist and also technical intelligentsia must (?strive) to be considerably more mobile, that is that the radius of its mobility or employment is the entire country.

Informing the Provincial Committee about the political action in the Orlovac municipality, Zumber Zeka said that the Municipal Conference ofthe League of Communists and all other municipal organs adopted concrete plans forthe elmination of nationalism and counter-revolution. In general, these plans are being successfully implemented. Although differentiation in the League of Communists was on the whole well carried out, in this municipality there are also phenomena of opportunist behavior--even among public officials --which some people are trying to slow down and hinder our action. For this reason, he said, 16 members--primarily teachers and employees--have been expelled from the League of Communists in this municipality, in addition 5 secretaries of the basic organizations and 2 complete secretariats have been replaced.

Zeka said that in spite of this activity, hostile activity still exists in some villages, reflected mainly in the writing of slogans and spreading of leaflets with hostile contents. Assessing that the elimination of this actifity was now the most important task, he gave the example of a village where youth and communists discovered and captured the writers of such slogans. Appropriate legal measures had been taken against the writers. Zumber Zeka also spoke about the preparations for the beginning of the new school year, emphasizing that it was now very important to ensure morally and politically fit teaching cadres who will be able to educate youth in the spirit of self-managing socialism.

The session continues this afternoon.

KOSOVO PRESS COVERAGE CHARACTERIZED BY POLEMICS

AU061710 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Aug 81 p 7

[Slavoljub Djukic article: "Here and Now: (Un)clean Hands"]

[Excerpts] It is with an uneasy feeling that we are joining in the polemics which have been going on for some weeks about the coverage of the Kosovo events, for it is difficult to come out of them with clean hands. When artificial divisions are imposed in a discussion and we then take sides on this basis, it is difficult to make sound judgments and to preserve objectivity, without which it is impossible to carry on the journalistic profession honestly.

We do not think for a moment that the opening of a discussion about the press coverage of the Kosovo events should be underestimated, even though it has been years since the information media has received such comprehensive support and approval. In almost every article in this newspaper which referred to Kosovo, we, too, have recalled the responsibility of the press and raised our voice against political sensationalism and mercenary journalism. But after everything that has been said in the plemics so far, there is enough reason to ask a bitter question: Are we really interested in advancing the responsibility of the press and its professional duties or is the coverage of Kosovo a suitable excuse for settling some real or imagined scores among us? Do we know where we shall end and what the price of this reckless contest will be in which we easily bare our teeth and unfortunately get more and more applause in our own ranks?

Many people are against polemics among newspapers. We see nothing wrong with them. But one should give some thought to the fact that we have more and more discussions among newspapers of various republican centers, discussions in which full agreement of views emerges in the respective communities but in which there is disagreement with the views of other communities.

We are not worried about the divisions in the press, but it is a question of what they are based upon. We like a division on the basis of the attitude toward self-managing socialist democracy and the accepted values of our society. Such a division does not respect and does not recognize regional borders or a social climate in which narrow interests are encouraged to the level of fanaticism and are elevated above all other interests, rights and social and class position of people.

For instance, what is the conclusion of an "ordinary reader" of newspapers when he faces polemics among newspapers in republican centers on such a sensitive subject as the coverage of the Kosovo events? On various occasions he was experienced that the newspapers carry so many partisan articles inspired by local needs and a blind advocacy of views held by influential groups that he does not believe that the press contains what is known as personal views and its own opinion.

Whether we want it or not, the republican press is to a great extent turning into a regional interests tribune. We have achieved this without wanting it, we believe, but we have given the press this imprint even more than we are able to admit. One of the obvious consequences is the common one of seeing much better what happens in another community and showing our courage on the basis of examples which are far from "our borders." This has its manifold costs and painful political consequences.

The ordinary reader whom we all write for thinks about the polemics among newspapers of various republics along these lines. Since essential differences exist among the several central republican newspapers in assessing the Kosovo coverage, he confidently deduces that these differences also exist in the positions of republican leaderships. And this is more than serious.

We are well aware that this is a drastic conclusion, but it is true and natural that people who have created the division of the newspapers should think about it. This is why we think that these polemics are to a great extent unnecessary, that they lead us astray, lead us away from the true problems of our society and please people whose support we want the least.

We believed that the Kosovo events were a good lesson for all of us to become serious and to soberly face certain unpleasant facts. When the storm abated to some extent, what occurred was what we least expected: that the painful events in Kosovo led to fresh confrontations.

There is perhaps no country in the world where there is so much talk as in our country about togetherness and the danger of nationalism and separatist behavior. We are talking about it with the sincerity and the conviction of people who have had their historical experiences. However, this battle is not won with words, but with painstaking daily work dominated by reason and responsibility as opposed to primitive pettiness and base passions.

The separatist spirit often begins with naive behavior which gradually, even imperceptibly, grows in the conscience of the people. Usually we do not even see how we fall into its trap step by step and how, unfortunately, it assumes so much power that it ofetn becomes a political weapon even for those who have their mouths full of brotherhood and unity.

SERBIAN UNIVERSITIES NEED MORE IDEOLOGICAL WORK

AU042107 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The ideopolitical activity within the preparations for the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia now in progress is mainly aimed at three fields. They are: economic stabilization, further development of the political system and the internal structure of the League of Communists. However, the current sociopolitical situation singles out the question of a better organization and more successful activity of the League of Communists in universities as one of the most important issues. Our commentator Zivojin Jerotijevic discussed this:

Over 220,000 young men and women are studying at the 148 faculties and higher schools in Serbia. In view of their scientific, professional and political potential, it would be natural to expect the 64,000 student communists and the 11,500 lecturers and associates to show greater participation in actions to solve the social contradictions. However, it has become evident that many unacceptable ideological trends and tendencies seek refuge primarily at the universities. There are certainly several reasons for that, but it seems that the most important reason lies in the fact that the organization of the League of Communists at faculties and higher schools are providing room for the activities of anti-self-managing forces, precisely because they lack permanent forms of association and an organized, uniform ideopolitical life. This is best demonstrated by the case of Kosovo University in Pristina, where there were no permanent party conferences at the faculties and no concrete forms of integration at the university level.

After all that has happened, it is obvious that the League of Communists cannot exercise its influence through spontaneous and periodical meetings of communists but that the ideological struggle must be well organized and based on unified actions. The organization of the League of Communists as a whole and most certainly at the universities on this basis cannot be disputed in any way even though there has been considerable wandering and a lack of resourcefulness in this sphere, and even all statutory possibilities have not been used until now. Naturally it is impossible to reduce the strengthening of the ideopolitical influence of the League of Communists and the universities to only changing the forms of its organization and at the same time neglect the substance of the ideological work and the ideological struggle. But it is certain that this substance of work and of the ideological struggle cannot be achieved without an appropriate organization of communists.

The experience supports the view that the strengthening of the organization of the League of Communists in higher school institutions must be aimed at forming permanent conferences which would have their own executive political organs, committees or presidiums. Considering the fact that every community has its own specific characteristics, it is not necessary to seek uniform solutions for all universities. Nevertheless, the fact must not be disregarded that the organization of communists at universities must ensure to a greater extent effective activity and active participation in solving the current problems faced by the higher schools.

The discussions held so far have confirmed the political validity of the argument that the Nis, Pristina and Kragujevac university organizations of the League of Communists should develop as autonomous organizations with the provision that they should organizationally link themselves with their respective city and intercommunal conferences. This method of organization has been implemented at the Belgrade University and has created the necessary conditions for the unity of action of communists at all faculties and higher schools.

On this occasion, it must also be emphasized that in the ideological, action and organizational buildup of the League of Communists at universities an even greater attention must be devoted to ideopolitical work.

Society justly demands that the faculties must be centers of development of creativity and of free, self-managing Marxist thinking and must represent strongholds of a resolute ideological struggle against all forms of opposition and antisocialist phenomena. And finally, the faculties should initiate the scientific and professional discussions that will unmask the sound arguments the real meaning and political substance of all the unacceptable ideas and antiself-managing quasitheoretical views of individuals and groups.

MESIHOVIC ON SITUATION IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD061200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0906 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 6 Aug (TANJUG)--The political situation in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina is characterized, above all, by the confidence of the working people and citizens in the correctness of League of Communists policy, the major achievements of socialist self-management construction, results achieved up to now in the development of socialist self-management relations and confidence in our own strengths and ability to realize only in these relations their own and society's aims of creating a better life. This, among other things, was said by Munir Mesihovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference, in the introductory report at the recent consultative meeting of chairmen of municipal, city and intermunicipal conferences of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina on the political situation in this republic.

Mesihovic said that the general situation is characterized by the constant strengthening of brotherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities and the conviction that only in free, independent, nonalgined Tito's Yugoslavia can all their rights and freedoms be realized. It is also characterized by a resolve to contribute to the solving of social problems through our own strengths, by the realization that there is a need to oppose hostile tendencies and phenomena forcefully and everywhere, by the great degree of participation of working people and citizens in the building up and strengthening of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and by a resolve to solve, primarily by relying on our own strengths, issues of economic development and to make increased efforts in the struggle for economic stabilization and so forth.

Noting that the political situation in the republic is basically good, it should be considered constantly in every environment, and measures should be taken to solve topical issues of our dynamic socioeconomic development as rapidly and effectively as possible. It may be noted that in the Sociality Alliance in individual environments the political situation is not considered in sufficent complexity, on the basis of all the elements which form it, for it is a question not only of economic problems but also of other social trends which are significant for an overall assessment.

Speaking about the complex economic situation, the president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference said that despite significant results in economic trends at the start of the year, which are reflected, above all, in the 8-percent growth in industrial production in Bosnia-Hercegovina, a rise in employment of over 4 percent, a successful sowing and harvesting of wheat and the strengthening of the accumulative capability of organizations of associated labor, our republic has been confronted with very complex economic problems, as has the whole country.

According to Mesihovic, at the moment the question of responsibility for carrying out policies which have been agreed is very significant. The basic thing is for everyone to carry out his constitutional function, for the aims and tasks set out in the social plan and resolution are not being realized in many sectors. In practice, there is quite a lot of formalism and inefficiency which need to be overcome by SAWP activity. There are also similar examples in the sphere of investments, despite certain results achieved following the adoption of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee, the Bosnia-Hercegovian League of Communists Central Committee and other organs and organizations.

In some cases investments are even increasing. The current situation in this sphere remains unsatisfactory from the point of view of the volume, structure and method of financing investments.

Speaking about resolute opposition to all hostile tendencies and phenomena, Mesihovic especially emphasized that supplementing and perfecting some systemic laws and, above all, consistently applying adopted systemic solutions, are of the greatest significance. For lasting solutions are to be found only through the development and consistent application of the totality of our socialist self-management socioeconomic system. There is no alternative, nor can there be, to self-management, and everything which clears paths to that development must gain general social priority. Otherwise, we will not be able to solve current economic problems, nor open up prospects for a more stable and comprehensive socioeconomic development as a whole.

There should be an even more definite analysis of instances of activity by technocratic, bureaucratic, dogmatic and various opposition groups and individuals, and activity aimed at exposing them should be stepped up. This also applies to phenomena of nationalism of the Muslim, Serbian and Croatian types, and all others. Although in the League of Communists and in society as a whole we have always resolutely opposed these and other antiself-management and antisocialist phenomena and tendencies, in some environments recently instances of clerico-nationalistic activity have been evident. In some cases, various ideas to which we are opposed are spread under the guise of religious manifestations, and slogans and banners without socialist symbols are introduced and so forth. Clerico-nationalists, from the ranks of their denominations, try to exert a negative influence on some young people, aiming to politicize them on nationalistic bases. While defending citizens rights to freedom of religion, guaranteed in the Construction, and fighting forcefully against clerico-nationalism and instances of sectarianism in relation to religion and belief by various individuals and in our organizations, the Socialist Alliance should monitor regularly and assess these instances in every environment and take measures in accordance with its role and responsibility in society. The impression is gained that in some environments we are not sensitive enough or able to react quickly, in an organized and thought-out way, to such phenomena.

Affirming major results in the work of the Socialist Alliance as a front of organized socialist forces in our republic, we need to continue, Mesihovic said, to overcome forum activity of which there are examples, and develop a practice of constant contacts with working people and citizens in all environments. Speaking about strengthening the Socialist Alliance's initiative, Mesihovic emphasized in particular that the ideopolitical role of the League of Communists' work in the Socialist Alliance will continue to strengthen. This relates to all communists, not only those elected to Socialist Alliance organs. However, there are still examples of old ideas and practices and a lack of consideration for the role of the Socialist Alliance to which Comrade Tito often pointed.

In discussions of the general political situation, a significant place is occupied by the recent hostile activity by Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo, which has been discussed several times in all Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP organizations and organs, as well as in other sociopolitical organizations and communities, state and self-management organs in the republic, and at numerous mass meetings organized on the occasion of significant anniversaries of the uprising and revolution. Full support was expressed for the working people and citizens of Kosovo, the Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims and others, in their struggle against counterrevolutionary activities of Albanian irredentism and nationalism and any other form of nationalistic and hostile activity. [passage indistinct]

SLOVENIA OFFICIAL VIEWS CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD070420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1722 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Aug (TANJUG)--There is no reason why we should change our attitude toward the church and religion, as well as toward clericalism and sectarianism. Our party adopted these principles before the war and continues to implement them today, Franc Setinc, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, empahsizes in the latest issue of KOMUNIST.

We successfully implemented these principles during the national liberation war, during the creation of the new people's authority and in postwar development. Positive experience has been gained. Whenever in our development we departed from these principles for any reason, including hostile activity on the part of the clergy, we paid for it. This is still true today: If we in any way changed these principles, we would betray the democratic, humanist and socialist essence of our system. Our development can only benefit in the long run by the principled policy which we have basically always followed, because the more we progress in the building of new socialist self-managing relations the more will the believers themselves successfully oppose any abuse of religion and the church for political purposes. In this way, the church and religion will be more free, more closely integrated with the entire social structure, because while the church is truly separated from the state, it is not and cannot be excluded from society. This must also be understood by those who mistakenly believe that these principles are of tactical and not above all of strategic nature.

We do not, of course, deny by this that there have been sharp conflicts in the postwar relations between the state and religious communities, especially with the Roman Catholic Church. This especially applies to the postwar period when church policy played a negative role in the attitude toward the state and social order in our country, which of course provoked sharp reaction on the part of the state and also encouraged sectarian phenomena. I refer here to the first pastoral letter by the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia, which on the very eve of the elections called on the faithful to oppose the new state and social order. This period of conflicts ended about 1960 when the Yugoslav (?bishops) acknowledged in their memorandum to the then vice president of the Federal Executive Council, Edvard Kardelj, that our Constitution and laws represented an adequate basis and satisfactory framework for religious freedom. Our state then signed a protocol with the Holy See. Only later did individual churches begin to adapt to the new social order. This was--I refer here above all to the Roman Catholic Church--characteristic of Slovenia and less of Croatia, Franc Setinc says.

The negative tendencies rooted in the past, of course, have changed and cannot have the same weight. However, there is still a tendency, especially in the Roman Catholic Church, for a conservative orientation with political clericalist ambitions to prevail.

There are even some militants who harbor certain illusions about the new pope, John Paul II. They, like reactionary circles in the Vatican, would like to check some trends which are unfavorable for the church. They demand that the church act in an organized manner, above all by criticizing our system, which, they emphasize, has an inherent tendency toward compulsory atheization of society. In connection with the problem of human rights, they wish to exploit the confrontation between the East and the West and present themselves as the fighters for religious freedom which is allegedly denied to the citizens of our country.

They do not limit themselves to a systematic criticism of atheism but also criticize the entire educational system and present it as compulsory atheization. They attack our moral values, describing them not only as deficient but also as harmful and consumer-oriented.

They criticize our political system and present the position of believers in it as the position of third class citizens. Instead of criticizing them (?for the past), we should note that they hinder the implementation of the protocol and make the normalization of relations between the church and the state, that is, society impossible. Their actions are above all directed against the church and religion itself, Setinc emphasizes.

Militant circles in the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia find support in the pope's orientation toward a "firm and united church," in his appeal to a general return to the values of Christianity, in his wish that the 20th century be marked by all-round religious conviction--because he sees in the church the only guanratee of true democracy. This is a factor which can renew a badly (?sick) society. However, these militant circles also find in this same pope certain limitations because it is clear that Pope Wojtyla is interested in maintaining the status quo in the relations between the Vatican and Yugoslavia. There are several reasons for this: Yugoslavia's international reputation, its role in the nonaligned world, its special geopolitical position, the balance of forces of the two blocs in this part of the world and so on. We should not forget that during the visit by Cvijetin Mijatovic, the pope guaranteed that the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia would be a constructive element of the community. It is in these contradictions that the tactics and strategy of the Roman Catholic Church in Slovenia and other parts of Yugoslavia are likely to operate.

The so-called offensive of the Roman Catholic Church in the present period, therefore, is not the consequence of its strength but rather--and to a large extent--the result of its attempts to check the fall of its authority and to restore some of its earlier reputation and influence. Some would wish to restore the authority of the church according to the "Polish recipe", forgetting that Poland is not Yugoslavia.

I think that differentiation is developing within all churches--whether the church should retain the old traditional positions or whether it should change. The question is whether it will adapt itself to life and seek new roads within the framework of socialist self-managing reality, or whether it will persist in its conservative and even reactionary positions, thus alienating individual churches still more from the people, from the faithful. This truth applies not only to the Roman Catholic but also to others.

[Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian, after transmitting this item, carries a service message advising that this is the first installment of Franc Setinc's article, and that the "second and last" installment will be published in the 14 August issue of KOMUNIST]

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA COUNCIL MEMBER'S DEATH--Novi Sad, 6 Aug (TANJUG)--Dragoljub Kicanski, member of the council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, died today in Novi Sad at the age of 63. He was a former president of the council of the Vojvodina trade union federation and president of the Economic Chamber of the Vojvodina Assembly. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 6 Aug 81 LD]

TALKS WITH ITALIAN COMMUNIST--Belgrade, 5 Aug (TANJUG)--Executive Secretary of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Nandor Major and member of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee and head of the international cooperation section of the Central Committee Antonio Rubi had talks here today. During the long, friendly talk Major and Rubi acquainted each other with economic and political developments in Yugoslavia and Italy. They noted a successful development of relations and cooperation between the two parties and discussed their further promotion. Antonio Rubi left Yugoslavia today. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 5 Aug 81 LD]